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Travel
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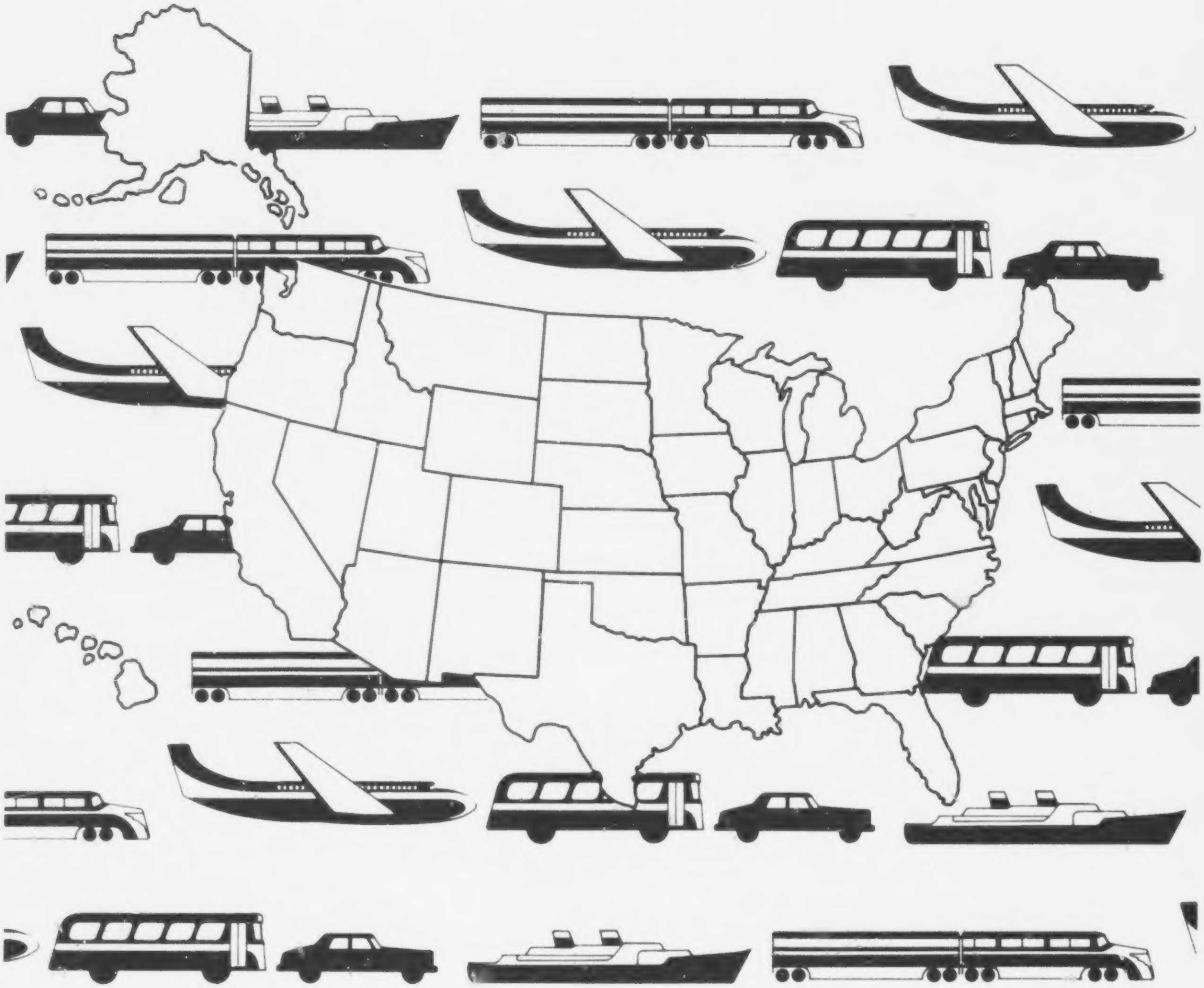
Center

1979 National Travel Survey

3rd Quarter Report



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1979 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY

THIRD QUARTER

United States Travel Data Center
Washington, D.C.

Price: Fifteen Dollars

The United States Travel Data Center is the nation's only independent, non-profit research center devoted to travel and tourism. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and research contracts. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Earl E. Ditmars, Chairman

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INTRODUCTION

A variety of methods have been, and are currently, used to gather data on the travel behavior of U.S. residents. These methods range from the large scale quinquennial National Travel Surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau to more limited inhouse efforts carried out by various segments of the travel industry.

The U.S. Travel Data Center feels it is important to develop a methodology which will yield reliable indicators of U.S. travel activity on a regular continuing basis. Therefore, a monthly National Travel Survey was begun in early 1979 to provide such information.

One of the primary objectives of the survey is to determine changes in travel behavior over time. There is evidence to suggest that both the volume and characteristics of travel away from home change dramatically in response to economic, energy and lifestyle developments. A standard survey of travel behavior conducted each month can provide objective data on these changes.

The monthly National Travel Survey is conducted for the U.S. Travel Data Center through the facilities of RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey. Telephone interviews are conducted each month with a national probability sample of approximately 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian,noninstitutional population of the contiguous United States. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, that he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way,straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall. This approach, coupled with a one-month rather than a three-month recall period as often used in travel surveys, is more likely to yield reliable data in that the tendency to either not report trips of distances around 100 miles or to forget trips altogether is reduced.

Data are gathered on all basic aspects of U.S. travel. These include purpose of trip, mode of transportation, trip distance, trip duration, overnight accommodations used, and origin and destination region. In addition, information is collected on a number of respondent demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, occupation, education, and size and composition of the household.

This report summarizes the results of the National Travel Survey for the third quarter (July, August, September) of 1979. The report is arranged in six sections covering total U.S. travel, air travel, auto/truck/rv travel, business/convention travel, vacation travel and weekend travel. Each section contains tables showing the percent distribution of total trips and person-trips for a number of trip and traveler characteristics. A table is also provided in the first section on the average number of U.S. adults, and the percentage of the total U.S. adult population, reporting trips of various types during each month of the quarter, as well as a table which shows the total number of trips and person-trips taken during the third quarter by purpose of trip, mode of transportation, vacation and weekend travel. A brief analysis is also provided at the beginning of each section which delineates the significant findings.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured in terms of trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of his/her household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes one trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, this is one trip but three person-trips. More detailed definitions of these and other items used in this report, as well as selected questions asked of respondents each month, are found in Appendix B. A description of the Survey methodology is provided in Appendix A.

This is the third in a series of reports on the National Travel Survey to be published by the U.S. Travel Data Center. We anticipate that quarterly reports will be available approximately three months after the end of each quarter and that a full year report will also be published approximately three months after the close of the year.

Members of the travel industry are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey. A shared-cost technique is employed in this survey, allowing a number of clients to add proprietary questions on travel-related subjects at a moderate cost. This approach offers each client the benefits of top-quality, high reliability, custom research with the economies of a shared-cost survey. Those interested in adding questions to the National Travel Survey should contact Suzanne D. Cook, Manager of Survey Research, U.S. Travel Data Center.

TOTAL U.S. TRAVEL

An average of 45.8 million U.S. adults (age 18+) took one or more trips to places 100 miles or more away from home during each month of the third quarter of 1979. These travelers, representing 30 percent of the total population of the United States, took over 170 million trips and more than 386 million person-trips during this three month period. Table 1A on page 5 shows the monthly average number of traveling adults; Table 1B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips reported for different purposes, by mode of transportation and during vacations and weekends during the third quarter.

As in the first two quarters of 1979, the South captured the largest share of all travel this quarter, receiving 23 percent of both trips and person-trips. The Great Lakes region was the recipient of 19 percent of total travel, while New England garnered the smallest share at three percent. Seven percent of all travel this quarter was destined to areas outside the U.S.

Forty-one percent of all person-trips taken this quarter involved straight line, round-trip distances of less than 400 miles. Thirty-four percent of all person-trips showed distances of between 400 and 1,000 miles, while 18 percent involved long distances of 1,000 miles or more.

Third quarter travel generally involved moderate durations. Most trips lasted from two to nine nights, although 10 percent involved 10 nights or more away from home and seven percent produced no overnight stays.

Middle income adults continued to travel most this quarter. U.S. adults with annual family incomes between $10,000 and $30,000 reported 54 percent of all trips and person-trips. Those with incomes under $10,000 took nine percent of all person-trips, while those in the highest income category, $30,000 or more, reported 25 percent.

The majority of third-quarter travelers used either hotels, motels and tourist courts (43 percent) or the homes of friends and relatives (41 percent) for overnight accommodations. Of all other facilities, campers, recreational vehicles and tents were the most popular and were used during eight percent of all person-trips.

The Great Lakes Country region produced more person-trips this quarter than any other region; 24 percent of the total. The South was also a large originator of travel, generating

21 percent of total trips and person-trips. New England produced the least at four percent.

Automobiles, trucks and recreational vehicles continued to be the dominant means of transportation this quarter, used for 82 percent of all person-trips. Thirteen percent of all travel was taken by air, with only five prcent reported for all other modes.

Two-thirds of all third quarter person-trips were vacation trips according to respondents. Further, 57 percent of total travel occurred over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow detail total U.S. travel during the third quarter, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 1A: Monthly Average and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Characteristic	U.S. Adults (millions)	Percent of U.S. Adults
Total population	150.9	100%
Took one or more trips	45.8	30
Purpose of trip		
Visit Friends and relatives	15.0	10
Other pleasure	19.5	13
Business/convention	6.4	4
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rec. vehicle	37.6	25
Air	5.6	4
Vacation trip	29.6	20
Weekend trip	25.5	17

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Characteristic	Trips (millions)	Person-trips (millions)
All trips	170.4	386.3
Purpose of trip		
Visit Friends and Relatives	55.5	131.5
Other pleasure	64.4	162.7
Business/convention	32.3	46.2
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rec. vehicle	133.6	319.7
Air	28.0	49.1
Vacation trip	100.4	256.4
Weekend trip	91.3	222.1

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	4
Geo. Washington Country	11	11
South	23	23
Great Lakes Country	18	19
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	16	16
Far West and Hawaii	13	13
Outside U. S.	7	7
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

Table 1D : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	26%	27%
300-399 miles	14	14
400-599 miles	21	23
600-999 miles	12	11
1,000-1,999 miles	11	11
2,000 miles or more	9	7
Outside U. S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

Table 1E : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	7%	7%
One night	14	13
2 to 3 nights	38	39
4 to 9 nights	31	31
10 nights or more	10	10
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

Table 1F : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	12%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	29	28
$20,000 - $29,999	25	26
$30,000 or more	24	25
Not Reported	10	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

Table 1G : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	40%	41%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	46	43
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	8	8
Other	2	4
No Nights	7	6

Note: Details add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

Table 1H : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
Geo. Washington Country	10	9
South	21	21
Great Lakes Country	22	24
Mountain West	4	5
Frontier West	17	18
Far West	12	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

Table II: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Third Quarter, 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto, truck or rec. vehicle	79%	82%
Airplane	16	13
Bus	3	3
Train	1	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

Table 1J : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	59%	66%
Not a vacation trip	41	34
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

Table 1K : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	53%	57%
Not a weekend trip	44	42
Not Reported	3	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

U.S. AIR TRAVEL

An average of 5.6 million U.S. adults took one or more trips by air during each month of the third quarter of 1979. In all, 28 million trips and 49 million person-trips by air were reported.

U.S. travel regions garnering the largest percentages of air travel as destinations this quarter include the South, and the Far West and Hawaii, with 17 percent each. A large increase in the proportion of total air travel destined to foreign areas occurred this quarter: 17 percent of all air trips and 24 percent of person-trips.

Air travel tended to show longer trip distances than other types of travel, with 32 percent of total person-trips having distances of 2,000 or more straight line, round-trip miles. Only five percent of total air person-trips involved distances of less than 400 miles.

Air trips also showed longer trip durations than the average. Thirty-nine percent of all air person-trips involved durations of between four and nine nights, 22 percent showed durations of 10 nights or more, while only nine percent did not include any nights spent away from home.

Air travel was most frequently reported during this quarter by Americans with annual family incomes of $30,000 or more. Such individuals took 34 percent of all air trips and 43 percent of total person-trips during this three month period. Only six percent of air trips was reported by those with family incomes of less than $10,000.

Over one-half of all air travel included lodging at hotels, motels or motor hotels. Thirty-eight percent of all person-trips involved nights spent with friends or relatives.

The Frontier West was the greatest originator of air travel this quarter, generating 20 percent of all person-trips. The Mountain West originated the least: four percent of the total.

Vacation travel accounted for more than half of all air person-trips taken during the third quarter, but only 44 percent of total air trips, suggesting larger than average travel party sizes. The same was true for weekend air travel, with 35 percent of air person-trips, but only 28 percent of air trips being taken over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow describe U.S. air travel during the third quarter of 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 2A : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
Geo. Washington Country	12	10
South	15	17
Great Lakes Country	9	7
Mountain West	3	2
Frontier West	18	15
Far West and Hawaii	18	17
Outside U. S.	17	24
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.0 million air trips, 49.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2B : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	2%	2%
300-399 miles	5	3
400-599 miles	10	7
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	20	20
2,000 miles or more	33	32
Outside U. S.	17	23
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 28.0 million air trips, 49.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2C : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	8%	9%
One night	9	7
2 to 3 nights	26	24
4 to 9 nights	37	39
10 nights or more	20	22
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.0 million air trips, 49.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	6%
$10,000 - $19,999	18	16
$20,000 - $29,999	27	23
$30,000 or more	41	42
Not Reported	7	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.0 million air trips, 49.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2E : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	35%	38%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	61	56
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	1	2
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	0	0
Other	3	2
No Nights	8	9

Note: Details add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.0 million air trips, 49.1 million air person-trips

Table 2F : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	9%	10%
Eastern Gateway	16	15
Geo. Washington Country	10	11
South	10	9
Great Lakes Country	17	16
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	19	20
Far West	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.0 million air trips, 49.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	44%	57%
Not a vacation trip	55	42
Not Reported	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.0 million air trips, 49.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2H : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	28%	35%
Not a weekend trip	72	64
Not Reported	0	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.0 million air trips, 49.1 million air person-trips.

U.S. AUTO/TRUCK/RV TRAVEL

Over 133 million trips and nearly 320 million person-trips were taken by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle during the third quarter of 1979. A monthly average of 37.6 million U.S. adults took trips by these modes during this period.

The South garnered the largest share of auto/truck/rv travel as a destination this quarter, with 25 percent of the total. Twenty-one percent of all personal motor vehicle (auto/truck/rv) person-trips were destined to the Great Lakes Country region, while only three percent involved travel to New England.

A greater percentage of personal motor vehicle travel was of shorter distance than average. Nearly 50 percent of all auto/truck/rv person-trips involved straight line round-trip distances of less than 400 miles, while only 12 percent covered 1,000 miles or more.

Personal motor vehicle travel also tended to be somewhat shorter than average in terms of duration. Sixty-three percent of all travel by these modes lasted three nights or less; only eight percent showed durations of 10 nights or more.

Americans with annual family incomes between $10,000 and $30,000 reported the largest percentage of auto/truck/rv person-trips: 57 percent of the total. Those with incomes greater than $30,000 took 22 percent of such person-trips, while those with incomes less than $10,000 showed the smallest share at eight percent.

Forty-four percent of both auto/truck/rv trips and person-trips involved the use of hotels, motels or motor hotels. Nearly as many, 41 percent of the total, showed nights spent with friends or relatives. The remainder included nights spent in other facilities, the most popular being campers, educational vehicles and tents, with 10 percent of the total.

The top two origin areas of personal motor vehicle travel during the third quarter were the Great Lakes Country and the South, generating 25 percent and 23 percent of all person-trips, respectively. New England generated the least with three percent.

Over two-thirds of all auto/truck/rv travel this quarter was for vacations. Sixty-one percent of these person-trips occurred over a weekend.

The tables that follow detail auto/truck/rv travel during the third quarter of 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 3A : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	4	4
Geo. Washington Country	10	10
South	25	25
Great Lakes Country	19	21
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	16	17
Far West and Hawaii	12	12
Outside U. S.	4	4
Not Reported	1	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.6 million auto/truck/rv trips, 319.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3B : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	31%	31%
300-399 miles	16	16
400-599 miles	23	25
600-999 miles	13	12
1,000-1,999 miles	9	9
2,000 miles or more	3	3
Outside U. S.	5	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 133.6 million auto/truck/rv trips, 319.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3C : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	7%	7%
One night	13	13
2 to 3 nights	42	43
4 to 9 nights	30	29
10 nights or more	8	8
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.6 million auto/truck/rv trips, 319.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	8%
$10,000 - $19,999	32	30
$20,000 - $29,999	26	27
$30,000 or more	23	22
Not Reported	8	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.6 million auto/truck/rv trips, 319.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3E : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	41%	41%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	44	44
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	10	10
Other	1	1
No Nights	7	7

Note: Detail add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.6 million auto/truck/rv trips, 319.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3F : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
Geo. Washington Country	10	9
South	23	23
Great Lakes Country	23	25
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	16	17
Far West	12	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.6 million auto/truck/rv trips, 319.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	61%	67%
Not a vacation trip	38	33
Not Reported	1	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.6 million auto/truck/rv trips, 319.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3H : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	58%	61%
Not a weekend trip	40	38
Not Reported	2	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.6 million auto/truck/rv trips, 319.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

U.S. BUSINESS/CONVENTION TRAVEL

An average of 6.4 million U.S. adults a month traveled for business or to attend conventions during the third quarter of 1979. In all, over 32 million trips and 46 million person-trips were taken for business-related purposes during this period.

The Frontier West and South regions of the U.S. captured the largest share of business/convention travel this quarter, receiving 22 percent and 19 percent of all person-trips, respectively. New England and the Eastern Gateway hosted the least; only three percent each.

Business/convention travel showed a large range of distances, although nearly 40 percent of all person-trips involved straight line round-trip distances of 400 miles or less. Nearly 20 percent of all person-trips taken for this purpose, however, were much longer, including distances of 1,000 miles or more.

The greatest percentage of business/convention travel showed durations of two to three nights, at 34 percent of the total. Fifteen percent involved no nights away from home, while only four percent of all person-trips lasted 10 nights or more.

Nearly 40 percent of total business/convention travel was reported by adults with annual family incomes of $30,000 or more. Those with the lowest incomes, $10,000 or less per year, took only five percent of these person-trips.

The use of hotels, motels and motor hotels as overnight accommodations was much more common among business travelers than the average for all travelers. Sixty-one percent of all business/convention person-trips involved use of these accommodations, while 19 percent showed nights spent at the homes of friends or relatives and much smaller percentages used other accommodations.

The South generated the most business/convention travel this quarter, with 22 percent of all person-trips. New England was the origin region of the least amount, at six percent.

Nearly two-thirds of all business/convention travel was by auto, truck or recreational vehicle. Most of the remaining person-trips were taken by air.

Only nine percent of business or convention trips during the third quarter was considered by respondents to be a vacation as well. Twenty-seven percent of such travel, however, occurred over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow detail business/convention travel during the third quarter of 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 4A : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	4	3
Geo. Washington Country	14	14
South	20	19
Great Lakes Country	11	13
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	22	22
Far West and Hawaii	10	12
Outside U. S.	8	8
Not Reported	1	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	24%	28%
300-399 miles	11	11
400-599 miles	20	20
600-999 miles	15	14
1,000-1,999 miles	10	9
2,000 miles or more	12	10
Outside U. S.	8	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	13%	15%
One night	22	19
2 to 3 nights	37	34
4 to 9 nights	24	28
10 nights or more	4	4
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	4%	5%
$10,000 - $19,999	18	23
$20,000 - $29,999	30	28
$30,000 or more	44	39
Not Reported	4	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips

Table 4E : **Percent Distribution of** BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	16%	19%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	68	61
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	0	0
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	3	4
Other	1	1
No Nights	13	15

Note: Details add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	6%
Eastern Gateway	15	13
Geo. Washington Country	8	7
South	23	22
Great Lakes Country	15	16
Mountain West	5	7
Frontier West	17	18
Far West	10	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Third Quarter, 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto, truck or rec. vehicle	60%	65%
Airplane	39	32
Bus	1	1
Train	0	0
Other	0	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	5%	9%
Not a weekend trip	95	91
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4I : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	22%	27%
Not a vacation trip	77	72
Not Reported	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips.

U.S. VACATION TRAVEL

Over 100 million trips and more than 256 million person-trips were taken for vacation purposes during July, August and September of 1979. A monthly average of 30 million adults took vacation trips during this period.

The South was the number one destination of vacation travel this quarter, garnering 24 percent of all vacation person-trips. New England and the Mountain West received the smallest share, at three percent each.

Trip distances for vacation travel varied widely. Thirty-six percent of all vacation trips and person-trips involved straight line, round-trip distances of less than 400 miles. An equal proportion was of moderate distances, between 400 and 1,000 miles, while 20 percent covered distances of 1,000 miles or more.

Most vacation travel involved moderate durations of two to nine nights. Fourteen percent of total vacation person-trips, however, lasted 10 nights or longer, while only six percent showed no nights away from home.

U.S. adults with family incomes between $10,000 and $30,000 per annum accounted for the largest share of vacation travel this quarter: 56 percent of the total. Those in the highest income category, $30,000 or more, reported 24 percent of all vacation person-trips, while those earning $10,000 or less reported only seven percent.

Nearly half of all vacation travel involved the use of commercial facilities (hotels, motels and motor hotels), although the homes of friends and relatives were used on 40 percent of the trips. Ten percent of both vacation trips and person-trips showed the use of campers, recreational vehicles and tents as overnight accommodations, while all other types of facilities were used significantly less.

The Great Lakes generated more vacation travel than any other region: 24 percent of total person-trips. This was followed closely by the South which originated 21 percent of all vacation travel. Mountain West residents showed the smallest percentage of such travel this quarter, with only three percent.

The vast majority of all vacation person-trips this quarter were taken by personal motor vehicle (auto, truck or recreational vehicle); 83 percent of the total. Eleven percent occurred by air, four percent was taken by bus and only two percent occurred by other modes.

Sixty percent of all vacation travel during the third quarter involved travel over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow detail vacation travel during the third quarter of 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 5A : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
Geo. Washington Country	11	11
South	23	24
Great Lakes Country	17	18
Mountain West	4	3
Frontier West	13	15
Far West and Hawaii	15	13
Outside U. S.	8	8
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 100.4 million vacation trips, 256.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5B : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	22%	22%
300-399 miles	14	14
400-599 miles	22	24
600-999 miles	13	12
1,000-1,999 miles	12	12
2,000 miles or more	9	8
Outside U. S.	8	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center
Base: 100.4 million vacation trips, 256.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5C : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	5%	6%
One night	9	10
2 to 3 nights	35	35
4 to 9 nights	36	36
10 nights or more	15	14
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 100.4 million vacation trips, 256.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5D : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	7%
$10,000 - $19,999	28	26
$20,000 - $29,999	28	30
$30,000 or more	21	24
Not Reported	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 100.4 million vacation trips, 256.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5E : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	49%	40%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	42	49
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	10	10
Other	2	3
No Nights	5	6

Note: Details add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 100.4 million vacation trips, 256.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5F : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
Geo. Washington Country	10	10
South	20	21
Great Lakes Country	23	24
Mountain West	4	3
Frontier West	17	18
Far West	13	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 100.4 million vacation trips, 256.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5G : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Third Quarter, 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto, truck or rec. vehicle	82%	83%
Airplane	12	11
Bus	4	4
Train	1	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 100.4 million vacation trips, 256.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5H : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	58%	60%
Not a weekend trip	40	39
Not Reported	2	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 100.4 million vacation trips, 256.4 million vacation person-trips.

U.S. WEEKEND TRAVEL

On the average, 25.5 million American adults took weekend trips each month during the third quarter of 1979. In all, over 91 million weekend trips and 222 million weekend person-trips were reported.

The Great Lakes Country and South regions were the most popular destinations of weekend travel this quarter, receiving 22 percent and 20 percent of all weekend travel, respectively. New England and the Mountain West garnered the fewest number of such person-trips, with only three percent each.

Shorter distance trips were apparent for weekend travel this quarter. Nearly two-thirds of all weekend travel involved straight line, round-trip distances of less than 300 miles, while only three percent included distances of 2,000 miles or more.

By definition, moderate durations are most common for weekend travel, with 55 percent of all weekend person-trips lasting between two and three nights this quarter. Nineteen percent of such travel involved durations of one night or less.

Adults from all income categories took weekend trips this quarter, although such travel was least common among those in the $10,000 or less family income group. Those with incomes between $10,000 and $30,000 per year took the greatest proportion of weekend person-trips, at 56 percent of the total.

The homes of friends or relatives were the most commonly used overnight facilities this quarter, reported for nearly 50 percent of all weekend travel. Hotels, motels and motor hotels were used during 41 percent of all of these person-trips, while use of campers, recreational vehicles and tents was reported for nine percent of this type travel.

The Great Lakes region produced more weekend travel this quarter than any other region, at 28 percent. New England generated the least with three percent.

Automobiles, trucks or recreational vehicles were most commonly used for transportation during weekend travel this quarter. Eighty-eight percent of total weekend person-trips involved these modes, while nine percent included air travel.

Sixty-nine percent of total weekend travel was also vacation travel.

The tables that follow detail weekend travel during the third quarter of 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 6A : Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	4	5
Geo. Washington Country	11	12
South	22	20
Great Lakes Country	22	22
Mountain West	4	3
Frontier West	16	19
Far West and Hawaii	13	12
Outside U. S.	4	4
Not Reported	1	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 91.3 million weekend trips, 222.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6B : Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	31%	32%
300-399 miles	17	17
400-599 miles	24	26
600-999 miles	11	11
1,000-1,999 miles	8	7
2,000 miles or more	4	3
Outside U. S.	5	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center
Base: 91.3 million weekend trips, 222.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6C : Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	2%	3%
One night	15	16
2 to 3 nights	56	55
4 to 9 nights	23	23
10 nights or more	4	3
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 91.3 million weekend trips, 222.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6D : Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	13%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	31	30
$20,000 - $29,999	25	26
$30,000 or more	22	24
Not Reported	10	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.3 million weekend trips, 222.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6E : Percent Distribution of WEEKEKND Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	49%	48%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	39	41
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	4	4
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	8	9
Other	1	2
No Nights	2	4

Note: Details add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 91.3 million weekend trips, 222.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6F : Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	7	6
Geo. Washington Country	10	9
South	21	21
Great Lakes Country	27	28
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	17	20
Far West	11	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.3 million weekend trips, 222.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6G : Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Third Quarter, 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto, truck or rec. vehicle	86%	88%
Airplane	9	9
Bus	4	2
Train	1	0
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.3 million weekend trips, 222.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	64%	69%
Not a vacation trip	36	31
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.3 million weekend trips, 222.1 million weekend person-trips.

U.S. TRAVEL FOR THE YEAR-TO-DATE

The 1979 National Travel Survey indicates that by the end of September, 58 percent of all U.S. adults had taken a trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home. On the average, 41.4 million adults took one or more such trips during each month of the first three quarters. In all, 400 million trips and 881 million person-trips were reported for the year to date.

Table 7A shows the monthly average number of U.S. adults traveling away from home. Table 7B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips recorded for different purposes and transport modes during 1979's three quarters.

The tables show that during the third quarter, the number of adults traveling, trips and person-trips, were all up substantially over the first and second quarter levels. The average travel party size, however, remained at 2.3 persons per trip, the same as in the second quarter.

"Other pleasure" travel, which includes trips taken for outdoor recreation or entertainment purposes, rose dramatically during the third quarter. The monthly average number of adults traveling for these purposes was 42 percent over the second quarter, while trips and person-trips were up 59 percent and 70 percent, respectively. These results suggest that many adults took more than one trip of this type during this period.

The monthly average number of adults taking trips to visit friends and relatives or for business/convention purposes was also up in the third quarter over the second quarter level; however, the third quarter levels for both categories were below the first quarter. The actual number of trips and person-trips reported were well above first and second quarter counts.

Travel by personal motor vehicle (auto/truck/rv) and by air showed similar gains over the second quarter. Auto/truck/rv trips and person-trips were up 51 percent and 48 percent, respectively, while air trips and person-trips rose 45 percent and 44 percent, respectively. The monthly average number of U.S. adults traveling by auto/truck/rv increased by 28 percent in the third quarter as compared to the second, however, the monthly average number of adults traveling by air rose less than two percent.

Vacation travel rose sharply in the third quarter, with the number of adults reporting such travel up 40 percent. The number of trips and person-trips recorded rose even more, 55 percent and 68 percent, respectively, over the second quarter of 1979. The average travel party size for vacation travel reached 2.6 persons per trip, as compared to 2.4 in the second quarter.

While the monthly average number of adults traveling on weekends fell in the second quarter compared to the first, it was up 48 percent in the third quarter over the second quarter. Weekend trips numbered 43 percent more than during the second quarter and person-trips increased by 41 percent. The average travel party size for weekend travel remained approximately the same at 2.4 persons per trip.

Details on travel during the first and second quarters of 1979 are published in the 1979 National Travel Survey First Quarter Report and 1979 National Travel Survey Second Quarter Report, each available from the U.S. Travel Data Center for $15.00.

Table 7A: Monthly Average of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, First through Third Quarters, 1979

	U.S. Adults (millions)			
Trip Characteristics	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Year-to-Date
Total population	150.4	150.8	150.9	150.7
Took one or more trips	42.1	36.2	45.8	41.4
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends and relatives	16.5	12.7	15.0	14.7
Other pleasure	12.6	13.7	19.5	15.3
Business/convention	7.2	6.2	6.4	6.6
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rec. vehicle	30.7	29.3	37.6	32.5
Air	8.3	5.5	5.6	6.5
Vacation trip	14.8	21.2	29.6	21.9
Weekend trip	21.4	17.2	25.5	21.4

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 7B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics
First through Third Quarters, 1979

	Trips (millions)				Person-trips (millions)			
Trip Characteristics	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Year-to-Date	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Year-to-Date
All trips	111.3	118.4	170.4	400.1	225.2	269.9	386.3	881.4
Purpose of trip								
Visit friends and relatives	38.7	38.3	55.5	132.5	81.8	95.2	131.5	308.5
Other pleasure	29.5	40.4	64.4	134.3	69.7	95.5	162.7	327.9
Business/convention	26.9	24.6	32.3	83.8	37.2	43.2	46.2	126.6
Mode of transport								
Auto/truck/rec. vehicle	79.6	88.2	133.6	301.4	177.5	215.7	319.7	712.9
Air	22.6	19.3	28.0	69.9	33.9	34.0	49.1	117.0
Vacation trip	35.3	64.7	100.4	200.4	78.8	152.9	256.4	488.1
Weekend trip	57.1	63.9	91.3	212.3	126.2	157.4	222.1	505.7

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

APPENDIX A
1979 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The 1979 National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of approximately 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, utilized its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the Survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into sixteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight United States Travel Regions (See Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions for 1978.

For each Travel Region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the Travel Regions. The sampling units utilized are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a Travel Region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east and west. Within each state the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each Travel Region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil divisions (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.)

A total of 250 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of five separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these five matched samples is itself a national probability sample. This use of five matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of the sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 250 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection just proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and unlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are oversampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within a household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

Each month, 1,000 telephone interviews are conducted using the sampling procedures and respondent selection approach described above.[1] Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way,he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Selected questions asked of respondents each month are described in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms.

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[1] During the First Quarter of 1979, 1,182 interviews were completed in March covering both January and February, and 979 interviews were completed in April covering travel during March.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip, what is the name of the destination or the farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income for the "last 12 months" of the family. This includes income from all sources such as wages and salaries, net income from own business or farm, social security, pensions, dividends, interest, rent and other money income.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska (as a destination), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

George Washington Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The Survey gathered data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) Self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in trailer), (4) Airplane, (5) Bus, (6) Train, (7) Ship or Boat, and (8) Other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into Auto/Truck/RV, Airplane, Bus, Train and Other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Masachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to indicate for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) Visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) Business (4) Outdoor Recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) Entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) Personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding) and (7) Other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting" and "business" has been combined and travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" has been grouped together under "Other pleasure."

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorem. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by Discover America Travel Organizations (DATO) and the United States Travel Service (USTS) with two exceptions. In this report, Hawaii is placed with the Far West as a destination region and Alaska is not in the Far West as an origin region. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in the Glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operating crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship; (2) commuting to a place of work; (3) student trips to or from school.

In this Survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due respondent errors in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distances in this report are reported in terms of round-trip miles. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way straight-line miles from origin to destination. See "Straight-Line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Type of Lodging. Information was gathered on seven types of lodging categories: (1) Homes of friends or relatives; (2) Hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts; (3) Rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes; (4) Owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes; (5) Campers, trailers, recreational vehicles and tents; (6) Enroute, for example nights spent in a common carrier; and (7) Other. The "Other" category published in this report includes "enroute" and "other."

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips often are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends and Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip is classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking respondents, "Was this is weekend or a long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS, THIRD QUARTER, 1979

Number of Telephone Numbers Selected	15,000
Number of Telephone Calls Completed	4,928
Number of Interviews Completed	2,977
Number of Respondents Reporting One or More Qualifying Trips	932
Total Number of Qualifying Trips	1,410

APPENDIX D
SAMPLING ERROR, SECOND QUARTER, 1979

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of the actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of five matched samples were utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence interval for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTIC	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	3%	± 5 % **
Eastern Gateway	4	± 3 **
Geo. Washington Country	10	± 2 *
South	27	±10
Great Lakes Country	19	± 7
Mountain West	5	± 3 *
Frontier West	16	± 6
Far West and Hawaii	17	± 9
Outside U.S.	1	±11 **
TRIP DISTANCE		
200 - 299 miles	25	± 4
300 - 399 miles	13	± 6 *
400 - 599 miles	19	± 5
600 - 999 miles	17	± 2
1,000 - 1,999 miles	13	± 4 *
2,000 miles or more	9	± 8 *
Outside U.S.	1	±11 **

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTIC	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	8%	± 3 % *
One night	13	± 5 *
2 - 3 nights	43	± 6
4 - 9 nights	27	± 6
10 nights or more	10	± 5 *
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	14	± 3 *
$10,000 - $19,999	32	± 3
$20,000 - $29,999	23	± 3
$30,000 or more	23	± 3
Not reported	8	± 3 *
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends, relatives	47	± 4
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	34	± 5
Rented cabin, condo, or vacation home	4	± 2 **
Own cabin, condo, or vacation home	5	± 2 *
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	8	± 2 *
No nights	8	± 3 *
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	2	± 1 **
Eastern Gateway	8	± 7 *
Geo. Washington Country	8	± 6 *
South	24	± 9
Great Lakes Country	21	± 9
Mountain West	6	± 2 *
Frontier West	16	± 3
Far West	12	±10 *
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/rv	75	± 6
Air	17	± 4
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends and relatives	32	± 3
Other pleasure	34	± 5
Business/convention	21	± 6

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTIC	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	55%	± 3%
Not Vacation	45	± 4
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	54	± 5
Not weekend	45	± 4

---

* Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

** Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

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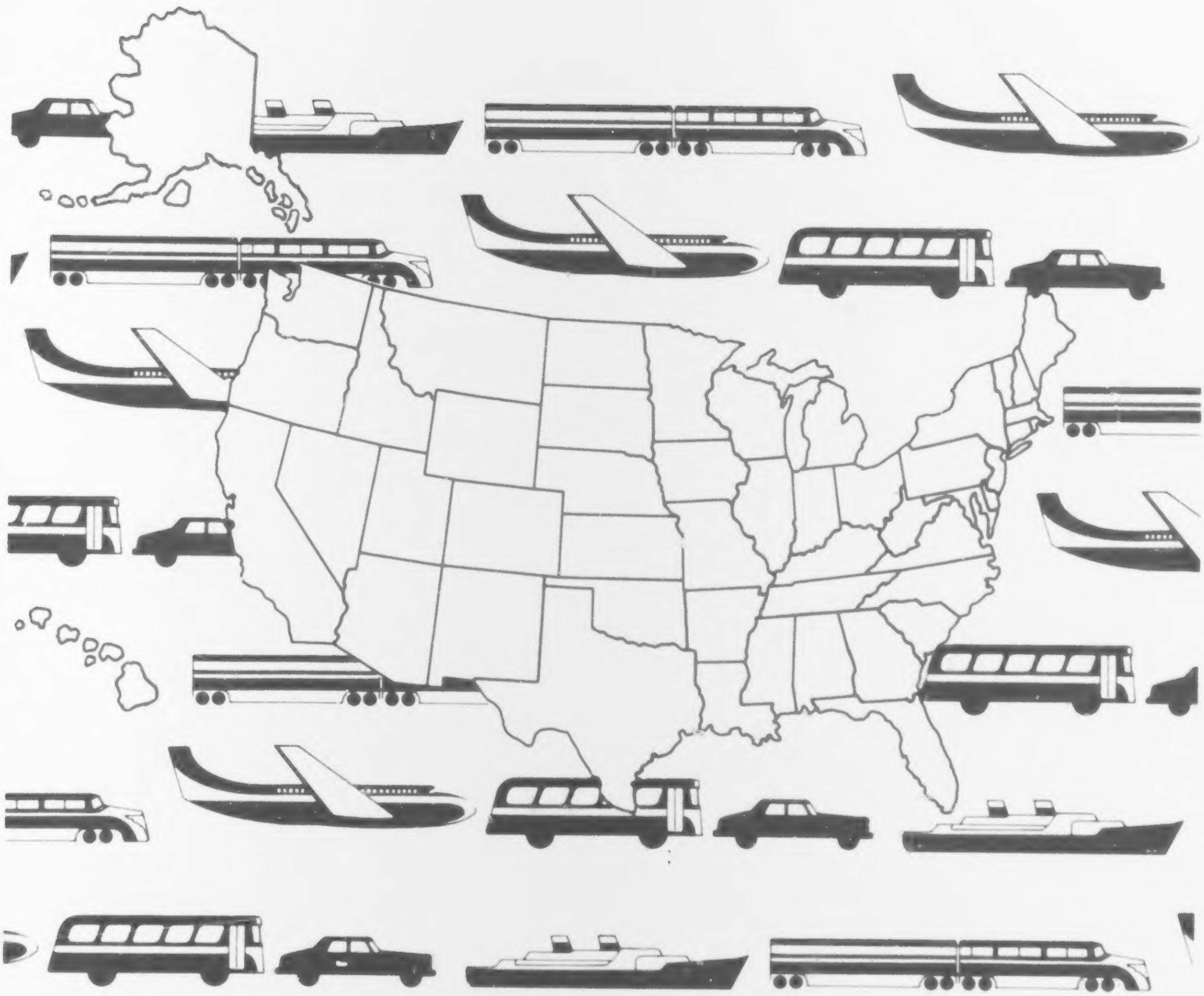
1979 National Travel Survey

4th Quarter Report



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1979 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY

FOURTH QUARTER

United States Travel Data Center
Washington, D.C.

Price: Fifteen Dollars

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Earl E. Ditmars, Chairman

Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director

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INTRODUCTION

A variety of methods have been, and are currently, used to gather data on the travel behavior of U.S. residents. These methods range from the large scale quinquennial National Travel Surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau to more limited in-house efforts carried out by various segments of the travel industry.

The U.S. Travel Data Center feels it is important to develop a methodology which will yield reliable indicators of U.S. travel activity on a regular continuing basis. Therefore, a monthly National Travel Survey was begun in early 1979 to provide such information.

One of the primary objectives of the survey is to determine changes in travel behavior over time. There is evidence to suggest that both the volume and characteristics of travel away from home change dramatically in response to economic, energy and life-style developments. A standard survey of travel behavior conducted each month can provide objective data on these changes.

The monthly National Travel Survey is conducted for the U.S. Travel Data Center through the facilities of RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey. Telephone interviews are conducted each month with a national probability sample of approximately 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles of more, one-way, that he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall. This approach, coupled with a one-month rather than a three-month recall period as often used in travel surveys, is more likely to yield reliable data in that the tendency to either not report trips of distances around 100 miles or to forget trips altogether is reduced.

Data are gathered on all basic aspects of U.S. travel. These include purpose of trip, mode of transportation, trip distance, trip duration, overnight accommodations used, and origin and destination region. In addition, information is collected on a number of respondent demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, occupation, education, and size and composition of the household.

This report summarizes the results of the National Travel Survey for the fourth quarter (October, November, December) of 1979. The report is arranged in six sections covering total U.S. travel, air travel, auto/truck/rv travel, business/convention travel, vacation travel and weekend travel. Each section contains tables showing the percent distribution of total trips and person-trips for a number of trip and traveler characteristics. A table is also provided in the first section on the average number of U.S. adults, and the percentage of the total U.S. adult population, reporting trips or various types during each month of the quarter, as well as a table which shows the total number of trips and person-trips taken during the fourth quarter by purpose of trip, mode of transportation, vacation and weekend travel. A year-to-date summary is also provided. A brief analysis is included at the beginning of each section which delineates the significant findings.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured in terms of trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles of more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of his/her household, a trip is recorded. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, this is one trip but three person-trips. More detailed definitions of these and other items used in this report, as well as selected questions asked of respondents each month, are found in Appendix B. A description of the Survey methodology is provided in Appendix A.

This is the final report in the series of quarterly reports based on the 1979 National Travel Survey. A full year report for 1979 will also be published. The U.S. Travel Data is continuing to conduct its National Travel Survey during 1980 and will publish a summary report approximately two months after the end of each quarter.

Members of travel industry are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey. A shared-cost technique is employed in this Survey, allowing a number of clients to add proprietary questions on travel-related subjects at a moderate cost. This approach offers each client the benefits of top-quality, high reliability, custom research with the economies of a shared-cost survey.

In addition, subscriptions to the monthly results of the Survey are now being offered. Subscribers will receive complete tables of results within five weeks of the Survey, along with a brief analysis and comparison with the previous year. Those interested in either adding questions to the National Travel Survey or subscribing to the monthly results should contact Suzanne Cook, Manager of Survey Research, U.S. Travel Data Center.

TOTAL U.S. TRAVEL

An average of 36.8 million U.S. adults (age 18 and over) took one or more trips to places 100 miles or more away from home during each month of fourth quarter, 1979. These travelers, representing 24 percent of the total adult resident population took 131 million trips and more than 264 million person-trips during this three-month period. Table 1A on page five shows the monthly average number of traveling adults. Table 1B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips reported for different purposes, by mode of transportation and during vacation and weekends during the fourth quarter.

The South continued as the number one destination for all travel this quarter, receiving 24 percent of all person-trips. The Frontier West followed with 18 percent of total trips and person-trips, while New England garnered the least, with a three-percent share. Five percent of all travel this quarter was destined to areas outside the United States.

Forty percent of all person-trips recorded for the fourth quarter involved straight line, round-trip distances of less than 400 miles. Thirty-one percent of all travel covered between 400 and 1,000 miles, while 21 percent showed distances of 1,000 miles or more.

Most trips taken during the last three months of 1979 showed moderate durations. Travel involving durations of two to nine nights made up 64 percent of total person-trips; trip durations of 10 nights or more, and no nights showed equal proportions of the total with 12 percent of total person-trips each.

Middle income adults continued to show the most travel. U.S. adults with annual family incomes between $10,000 and $30,000 reported 50 percent of all trips and 54 percent of all person-trips this quarter. Those earning $30,000 or more per year reported one-quarter of all travel this period, while those in the lowest income category took only 12 percent of total person-trips.

The majority of fourth quarter travelers used either the homes of friends and relatives (52 percent) or hotels, motels and motor hotels (36 percent) for overnight accommodations. Of all other facilities, campers, recreational vehicles and tents were the most popular, used during five percent of all person-trips.

The South was the largest producer of travel this quarter, generating 22 percent of all person-trips recorded, followed closely by the Great Lakes Country region, where 20 percent of all travel originated. New England produced the least, at three percent.

Nearly fifty percent of all travel during the fourth quarter of 1979 was taken for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives. Another 29 percent of all person-trips were taken for "other pleasure" purposes, while business/convention travel showed a 15 percent share.

Automobiles, trucks and recreational vehicles continued to be the most popular modes of transportation this quarter, used in three-quarters of all person-trips reported. Eighteen percent of all person-trips were taken by air, while all other modes were used during six percent of all fourth quarter travel.

Fifty-nine percent of all travel occurring during the fourth quarter was considered vacation travel by respondents. Fifty-five percent of all person-trips reported were taken over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow detail total U.S. travel during the fourth quarter of 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 1A: Monthly Average and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Trip Characteristic	U.S. Adults (millions)	Percent of U.S. Adults
Total population	151.0	100%
Took one or more trips	36.8	24
Purpose of trip		
Visit friends and relatives	16.5	11
Other pleasure	10.6	7
Business/convention	5.4	4
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rec. vehicle	27.1	18
Air	6.6	4
Vacation trip	21.2	14
Weekend trip	18.8	12

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Trip Characteristic	Trips (millions)	Person-trips (millions)
All trips	131.0	264.3
Purpose of trip		
Visit friends and relatives	59.4	127.2
Other pleasure	35.3	75.7
Business/convention	24.6	35.1
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rec. vehicle	89.7	202.2
Air	31.2	46.8
Vacation trip	70.6	155.4
Weekend trip	66.8	144.9

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	6	5
Geo. Washington Country	12	12
South	21	24
Great Lakes Country	16	14
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	18	18
Far West and Hawaii	15	13
Outside U. S.	5	5
Not Reported	0	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.0 million trips, 264.3 million person-trips.

Table 1D : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	24%	24%
300-399 miles	15	16
400-599 miles	20	21
600-999 miles	12	10
1,000-1,999 miles	14	13
2,000 miles or more	9	9
Outside U. S.	5	5
Total[1]	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

[1] Includes 1% of trips and person-trips with uncodable distances.

Base: 131.0 million trips, 264.3 million person-trips.

Table 1E : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	13%	12%
One night	13	13
2 to 3 nights	35	37
4 to 9 nights	28	27
10 nights or more	12	12
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.3 million trips, 264.3 million person-trips.

Table 1F : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	13%	12%
$10,000 - $19,999	28	29
$20,000 - $29,999	22	25
$30,000 or more	26	25
Not Reported	11	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.0 million trips, 264.3 million person-trips.

Table 1G : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	50%	52%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	38	36
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	2	2
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	2	3
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	4	5
Other	2	1
No Nights	13	12

Note: Details add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.0 million trips, 264.3 million person-trips

Table 1H : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	10	10
Geo. Washington Country	7	7
South	20	22
Great Lakes Country	21	20
Mountain West	6	5
Frontier West	18	19
Far West	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.0 million trips, 264.3 million person-trips.

Table lI : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends and relatives	44%	47%
Other pleasure	28	29
Business/convention	19	15
Other	9	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.0 million trips, 264.3 million person-trips.

Table 1J : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto, truck or rec. vehicle	69%	76%
Airplane	24	18
Bus	4	3
Train	1	1
Other	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.0 million trips, 264.3 million person-trips.

Table 1K : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	54%	59%
Not a vacation trip	46	41
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.0 million trips, 264.3 million person-trips.

Table 1L : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	51%	55%
Not a weekend trip	49	44
Not Reported	0	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 131.0 million trips, 264.3 million person-trips.

U.S. AIR TRAVEL

Over 31 million trips and nearly 47 million person-trips were taken by air during the fourth quarter of 1979. A monthly average of 6.6 million U.S. adults traveled by air during this three-month period.

The Far West and Hawaii garnered the largest share of air travel this quarter, with 20 percent of the total, followed closely by the South, with 19 percent. The Mountain West and New England regions received the least, with four percent and two percent of all air person-trips, respectively.

Travel by air continued to show longer distances than average with 54 percent of total person-trips covering distances of 1,000 or more straight line, round-trip miles. Only four percent of air person-trips involved distances of less than 400 miles.

Trip durations tended to be longer than average, as well. Nearly one-quarter of all air person-trips involved durations of 10 nights or more and another 35 percent showed durations of between four and nine nights. Only 15 percent of total person-trips did not include any nights spent away from home.

Americans with annual family incomes of $30,000 or more continued to dominate air travel this quarter, taking 42 percent of all such trips. Those with incomes of less than $10,000 garnered the smallest share, with nine percent of total air person-trips.

More than half of all air travel involved the use of commercial lodging facilities (hotels, motels and motor hotels) for overnight stays, while the homes of friends and relatives were popular as well, used during 40 percent of all air person-trips.

Great Lakes Country was the greatest originator of air travel this quarter, generating 22 percent of total person-trips. George Washington Country and New England produced the least, with four percent of all air person-trips each.

Trips by air were taken by Americans for a variety of purposes during the fourth quarter, although most commonly to visit friends or relatives or for "other pleasure" purposes. Thirty-seven percent of total air trips and 30 percent of person-trips were reported as business/convention travel.

Vacation travel accounted for more than half of all air person-trips this quarter, but only 48 percent of total air trips suggesting larger than average travel party sizes. The same was true for weekend air travel, with 33 percent of air person-trips, but only 30 percent of air trips being taken over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow describe U.S. air travel during the fourth quarter of 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 2A : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	2%
Eastern Gateway	6	8
Geo. Washington Country	11	11
South	18	19
Great Lakes Country	12	11
Mountain West	3	4
Frontier West	17	13
Far West and Hawaii	20	20
Outside U. S.	10	12
Not Reported	1	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 31.2 million air trips, 46.8 million air person-trips.

Table 2B : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	1%	1%
300-399 miles	4	3
400-599 miles	18	16
600-999 miles	16	13
1,000-1,999 miles	26	28
2,000 miles or more	24	26
Outside U. S.	10	12
Total[1]	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

[1] Includes 1% of trips and person-trips with uncodable distances.

Base: 31.2 million air trips, 46.8 million air person-trips.

Table 2C : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	14%	15%
One night	11	8
2 to 3 nights	25	22
4 to 9 nights	33	35
10 nights or more	19	23
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 31.2 million air trips, 46.8 million air person-trips.

Table 2D : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	17	21
$20,000 - $29,999	21	20
$30,000 or more	42	40
Not Reported	10	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 31.2 million air trips, 46.8 million air person-trips.

Table 2E : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	39%	40%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	56	54
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	2	2
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	2	2
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	0	1
Other	1	1
No Nights	14	15

Note: Details add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center.

Base: 31.2 million air trips, 46.8 million air person-trips.

Table 2F : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	14	16
Geo. Washington Country	4	4
South	15	15
Great Lakes Country	21	22
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	17	15
Far West	19	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 31.2 million air trips, 46.8 million air person-trips.

Table 2G : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit Friends or relatives	31%	34%
Other pleasure	22	25
Business or convention	37	30
Other	10	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 31.2 million air trips, 46.8 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	48%	54%
Not a vacation trip	52	46
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 31.2 million air trips, 46.8 million air person-trips.

Table 2I : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	30%	33%
Not a weekend trip	68	65
Not Reported	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 31.2 million air trips, 46.8 million air person-trips.

U.S. AUTO/TRUCK/RV TRAVEL

An average of 27.1 million U.S. adults, or approximately 18 percent of the total adult population of the U.S., took one or more trips by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle during each month of the fourth quarter of 1979. In all, nearly 90 million trips and over 202 million person-trips were recorded.

U.S. travel regions garnering the largest percentages of auto/truck/rv travel as destinations this quarter included the South and the Frontier West, with 25 percent and 20 percent of total person-trips, respectively. New England was the recipient of the least amount of travel by these modes, with only three percent of total person-trips.

Nearly half of all trips by personal motor vehicle involved distances of less than 400 straight line, round-trip miles. Approximately one-third of all auto/truck/rv person-trips showed moderate distances (400 - 999 miles), while only 15 percent covered 1,000 miles or more.

The greatest percentage of auto/truck/rv travel showed durations of two to three nights, at 41 percent of total person-trips. Twelve percent involved no nights away from home, while 10 percent of total person-trips lasted ten nights or more.

Middle income Americans, defined as those with family incomes between $10,000 and $30,000, continued to dominate personal motor vehicle travel, taking 57 percent of total person-trips. Those with incomes greater than $30,000 took 23 percent of such person-trips, while those with incomes less than $10,000 showed the smallest share at 11 percent.

The use of the homes of friends or relatives as overnight accommodations was popular among auto/truck/rv travelers. Fifty-six percent of total person-trips by these modes involved nights spent in this manner. Commercial lodging facilities were used during 31 percent of all auto/truck/rv person-trips, while five percent involved the use of campers, recreational vehicles and/or tents.

The top producer of personal motor vehicle travel this quarter was the South which generated 24 percent of total person-trips. New England generated the least with two percent.

Visiting friends or relatives was the purpose most frequently identified among auto/truck/rv travelers, accounting for 51 percent of all person-trips. Twenty-nine percent of these person-trips were taken for "other pleasure" purposes, while 11 percent occurred for business/convention.

Sixty percent of all personal motor vehicle travel this quarter was vacation travel. Fifty-nine percent of all person-trips by these modes occurred over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow detail auto/truck/rv travel during the fourth quarter of 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 3A : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
Geo. Washington Country	12	13
South	22	25
Great Lakes Country	17	15
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	19	20
Far West and Hawaii	13	11
Outside U. S.	3	4
Not Reported	1	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 89.7 million auto/truck/rv trips, 202.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3B : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	32%	31%
300-399 miles	18	18
400-599 miles	21	22
600-999 miles	10	10
1,000-1,999 miles	10	10
2,000 miles or more	5	5
Outside U. S.	3	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 89.7 million auto/truck/rv trips, 202.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3C : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	13%	12%
One night	13	12
2 to 3 nights	39	41
4 to 9 nights	26	25
10 nights or more	9	10
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 89.7 million auto/truck/rv trips, 202.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3D : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	11%
$10,000 - $19,999	31	31
$20,000 - $29,999	29	26
$30,000 or more	24	23
Not Reported	6	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 89.7 million auto/truck/rv trips, 202.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3E : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	55%	56%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	32	31
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	5	2
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	2
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	4	5
Other	2	1
No Nights	13	12

Note: Details add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 89.7 million auto/truck/rv trips, 202.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3F : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	2%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
Geo. Washington Country	9	8
South	21	24
Great Lakes Country	21	19
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	20	21
Far West	13	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 89.7 million auto/truck/rv trips, 202.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3G : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends and relatives	50%	51%
Other pleasure	28	29
Business/convention	13	11
Other	9	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 89.7 million auto/truck/rv trips, 202.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3H : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	56%	60%
Not a vacation trip	44	40
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 89.7 million auto/truck/rv trips, 202.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3I: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	57%	59%
Not a weekend trip	43	40
Not Reported	0	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 89.7 million auto/truck/rv trips, 202.2 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

U.S. BUSINESS/CONVENTION TRAVEL

Nearly 25 million trips and 35 million person-trips were taken by U.S. adults for business or to attend conventions during the last three months of 1979. A monthly average of 5.4 million adults traveled for this purpose during this period.

The two top destinations of business/convention travel this quarter were the Frontier West and the South, receiving 19 percent and 18 percent of total person-trips, respectively. New England hosted the least at three percent.

The greatest percentage of business/convention person-trips involved moderate distances; 42 percent of this travel showed straight line, round-trip distances between 400 and 1,000 miles. Short distance business travel (less than 400 miles) was as frequent as travel covering 1,000 miles or more, each representing 25 percent of all person-trips.

Two-thirds of all business/convention person-trips lasted three nights or less, while only seven percent involved stays of ten nights or more.

Those with the highest family incomes continued to dominate the business travel market and took 47 percent of all such trips. Those with the lowest incomes, $10,000 or less per year, took the least, at three percent.

Hotels, motels and motor hotels were used most frequently as overnight accommodations by business travelers. Sixty-six percent of total person-trips involved use of these accommodations. Twenty-three percent of total person-trips showed nights spent with friends or relatives, while the use of other types of accommodations was minimal.

The Great Lakes Country and Far West regions of the U.S. were the top producers of business travel this quarter, generating 21 percent and 20 percent of total person-trips, respectively. New England and the George Washington Country region generated the least.

Slightly over half of all business travel this quarter was by auto,truck or recreational vehicle. Forty-one percent occurred by air and five percent by bus.

Only fifteen percent of business or convention travel during the fourth quarter was considered by respondents to be vacation travel as well. Twenty-six percent of such travel, however, occurred over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow detail business/convention travel during the fourth quarter of 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 4A : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	3%
Eastern Gateway	6	8
Geo. Washington Country	9	8
South	19	18
Great Lakes Country	17	16
Mountain West	7	6
Frontier West	20	19
Far West and Hawaii	15	17
Outside U. S.	4	5
Not Reported	1	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.6 million business/convention trips, 35.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	13%	13%
300-399 miles	11	12
400-599 miles	25	25
600-999 miles	19	17
1,000-1,999 miles	14	14
2,000 miles or more	12	11
Outside U. S.	4	5
Total[1]	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

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[1] Includes 2% of trips and 3% of person-trips with uncodable distances.

Base: 24.6 million business/convention trips, 35.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	17%	18%
One night	17	13
2 to 3 nights	33	35
4 to 9 nights	26	27
10 nights or more	7	7
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.6 million business/convention trips, 35.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	3%	3%
$10,000 - $19,999	12	15
$20,000 - $29,999	23	21
$30,000 or more	47	44
Not Reported	15	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.6 million business/convention trips, 35.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	20%	23%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	69	66
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	1	1
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	0	0
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	1	2
Other	2	2
No Nights	17	18

Note: Detail add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.6 million business/convention trips, 35.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	17	15
Geo. Washington Country	3	4
South	14	13
Great Lakes Country	22	21
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	17	18
Far West	17	20
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.6 million business/convention trips, 35.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto, truck or rec. vehicle	45%	54%
Airplane	46	41
Bus	5	5
Train	1	1
Other	3	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.6 million business/convention trips, 35.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	8%	15%
Not a vacation trip	92	85
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.6 million business/convention trips, 35.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4I : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	20%	26%
Not a weekend trip	80	74
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 24.6 million business/convention trips, 35.1 million business/convention person-trips.

U.S. VACATION TRAVEL

Over 70 million trips and 155 million person-trips were taken for vacation purposes during the fourth quarter of 1979. A monthly average of 21.2 million U.S. adults, 14 percent of the total adult population, took vacation trips during this period.

The South continued to dominate as the top destination for vacation travel, receiving 27 percent of all person-trips. New England and the Mountain West garnered the smallest shares, with three and four percent, respectively.

Vacation travel varied widely in terms of distances. Approximately one-third of all vacation travel involved straight line, round-trip distances of less than 400 miles, 31 percent showed distances between 400 and 1,000 miles, while 27 percent covered distances of 1,000 miles or more.

Most vacation person-trips showed durations of two to nine nights; 70 percent of the total. Fifteen percent involved durations of 10 or more nights, while only seven percent showed no nights spent away from home.

The largest share of vacation travel this quarter was taken by those with family incomes between $10,000 and $30,000, with 55 percent of total person-trips. Those earning less that $10,000 per year took 11 percent of all vacation person-trips, while those in the highest income category reported 24 percent.

The homes of friends or relatives were the most popular overnight accommodations among vacation travelers this quarter, used during 56 percent of all vacation person-trips. Nights spent in commercial facilities (hotels, motels and motor hotels) were involved in 39 percent of total person-trips. Among all other types of accommodations, campers, recreational vehicles and/or tents were the most popular.

The South produced more vacation travel this quarter than any other single region; 25 percent of total person-trips. New England residents showed the least amount of such travel, with only three percent of total vacation person-trips.

Forty-nine percent of total vacation person-trips were taken to visit friends or relatives. Another 40 percent were taken for "other pleasure" purposes, while 11 percent of all such travel combined vacation and either business or some other purpose, such as personal and family business.

The vast majority of all vacation person-trips this quarter was taken by personal motor vehicle (auto, truck or recreational vehicle). Sixteen percent occurred by air, three percent by bus and four percent by other modes.

Sixty-one percent of all vacation travel during the fourth quarter involved travel over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow detail vacation travel during the fourth quarter of 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 5A : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	6	5
Geo. Washington Country	11	12
South	22	27
Great Lakes Country	15	14
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	16	15
Far West and Hawaii	14	12
Outside U. S.	8	8
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.6 million vacation trips, 155.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5B : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	22%	21%
300-399 miles	12	13
400-599 miles	19	21
600-999 miles	10	10
1,000-1,999 miles	17	16
2,000 miles or more	12	11
Outside U. S.	8	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 70.6 million vacation trips, 155.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5C : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	8%	7%
One night	9	9
2 to 3 nights	35	36
4 to 9 nights	35	34
10 nights or more	13	15
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	101%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.6 million vacation trips, 155.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5D : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	13%	11%
$10,000 - $19,999	34	33
$20,000 - $29,999	19	22
$30,000 or more	24	24
Not Reported	9	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.6 million vacation trips, 155.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5E : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	56%	56%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	37	39
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	2	3
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	2
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	6	4
Other	2	1
No Nights	8	7

Note: Details add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.6 million vacation trips, 155.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5F : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	10	10
Geo. Washington Country	8	8
South	21	25
Great Lakes Country	21	20
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	15	14
Far West	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.6 million vacation trips, 155.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5G : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends and relatives	49%	49%
Other pleasure	40	40
Business/convention	3	4
Other	8	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.6 million vacation trips, 155.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5H : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto, truck or rec. vehicle	72%	77%
Airplane	21	16
Bus	3	3
Train	1	1
Other	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.6 million vacation trips, 155.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5I : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	59%	61%
Not a weekend trip	39	38
Not Reported	2	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 70.6 million vacation trips, 155.4 million vacation person-trips.

U.S. WEEKEND TRAVEL

Weekend travel produced nearly 67 million trips and 150 million person-trips during the last three months of 1979. On the average, nearly 19 million American adults took one or more weekend trips each month during this period.

The South was the number one destination for weekend travel this quarter, garnering 26 percent of all weekend person-trips. New England received the smallest share, at two percent.

Weekend travel generally involved shorter than average distances, with 28 percent of all person-trips covering less than 300 straight line, round-trip miles. At the other extreme, only five percent of all weekend person-trips involved distances of 2,000 miles or more.

Moderate durations were most common for weekend travel, with 49 percent of all person-trips lasting between two and three nights. Fifteen percent of all weekend travel this quarter involved durations of one night or less.

Travel on weekends was most common among middle income adults. Those with annual family incomes between $10,000 and $30,000 recorded 54 percent of all person-trips this quarter, while those earning $30,000 or more per year took 27 percent.

Weekend travelers used the homes of friends and relatives more frequently than any other type of overnight accommodations. Fifty-six percent of all weekend person-trips involved this type of lodging. Commercial facilities were used during 34 percent of all weekend travel this quarter, while use of campers, recreational vehicles and tents was reported for five percent.

The top two originators of weekend travel this quarter were the South and Frontier West, generating 24 percent and 23 percent of all weekend travel, respectively. New England generated the least, at two percent.

Fifty percent of all weekend person-trips were taken to visit friends or relatives, while another 34 percent were taken for "other pleasure" purposes. Only 16 percent of all weekend person-trips reported involved travel for business or other purposes.

Weekend travel was most frequently taken by personal motor vehicle (auto, truck or recreational vehicle), accounting for 83 percent of total person-trips. Eleven percent traveled by air, with lesser shares shown for all other modes.

Sixty-four percent of all weekend travel during the fourth quarter of 1979 was considered to be vacation travel by respondents.

The tables that follow detail weekend travel during the fourth quarter of 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 6A : Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	2%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
Geo. Washington Country	10	11
South	24	26
Great Lakes Country	15	15
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	21	20
Far West and Hawaii	15	13
Outside U. S.	3	4
Not Reported	1	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 66.8 million weekend trips, 144.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6B : Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	26%	28%
300-399 miles	19	19
400-599 miles	21	23
600-999 miles	12	10
1,000-1,999 miles	12	11
2,000 miles or more	6	5
Outside U. S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 66.8 million weekend trips, 144.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6C : Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	5%	4%
One night	12	11
2 to 3 nights	53	49
4 to 9 nights	25	28
10 nights or more	5	8
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 66.8 million weekend trips, 144.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	15%	11%
$10,000 - $19,999	32	30
$20,000 - $29,999	22	24
$30,000 or more	27	27
Not Reported	5	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 66.8 million weekend trips, 144.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6E : Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	58%	56%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	34	34
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	2	2
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	2	3
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	5	5
Other	1	1
No Nights	5	4

Note: Details add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 66.8 million weekend trips, 144.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6F : Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	2%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
Geo. Washington Country	6	7
South	22	24
Great Lakes Country	21	22
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	21	23
Far West	13	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 66.8 million weekend trips, 144.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6G : Percent Distribution of **WEEKEND** Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends and relatives	51%	50%
Other pleasure	33	34
Business/convention	7	7
Other	9	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 66.8 million weekend trips, 144.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto, truck or rec. vehicle	77%	83%
Airplane	14	11
Bus	5	3
Train	1	1
Other	3	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 66.8 million weekend trips, 144.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6I : Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	62%	64%
Not a vacation trip	38	36
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 66.8 million weekend trips, 144.9 million weekend person-trips.

U.S. TRAVEL FOR THE YEAR-TO-DATE

The 1979 National Travel Survey indicates that by the end of December, 1979, 62 percent of all U.S. adults had taken at least one trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home. On the average, 40.2 million American adults traveled during each month of 1979. In all, 531 million trips and more than 1.1 billion person-trips were reported for the full year.

Table 7A shows the monthly average number of U.S. adults traveling away from home. Table 7B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips recorded for different purposes and transport modes during each quarter of 1979.

The tables show that during the fourth quarter, the number of adults traveling, trips and person-trips were all below those posted during the third quarter of the year. While the total number of trips taken during the last three months of 1979 declined approximately 23 percent from third quarter levels, more trips were taken during the fourth quarter than during either the first or second quarter of the year. The number of fourth quarter person-trips, however, fell at a sharper rate of 32 percent when compared to the third quarter, resulting in a reduction in the average travel party size from 2.3 to 2.0 persons per trip.

The tables indicate that for certain types of travel, more adults traveled and a greater number of trips were reported in the fourth quarter than during any other time of the year. For example, the number of adults traveling to visit friends and relatives increased 10 percent over the third quarter and reached a level equaled only by the first quarter. The number of trips taken for this purpose rose seven percent over the third quarter and attained a level unsurpassed by any other quarter of the year. Air trips were also more numerous during the fourth quarter than during any previous quarter. The number of person-trips by air, however, showed a decline when compared to the third quarter, as the average travel party size for air travel fell from 1.75 to 1.50 persons per trip.

Other types of travel showed lower activity levels than at any other time in 1979. Fewer adults traveled for "other pleasure" purposes or for business than before. The number of trips taken for "other pleasure" purposes fell 45 percent below the third quarter, while person-trips declined 53 percent, suggesting a decrease in the average travel party size. Trips and person-trips for business were down 24 percent as compared to the third quarter.

Both vacation and weekend travel activity were well below third quarter levels, although generally above the levels evident for the first and second quarters. Travel parties averaged 2.2 persons for both vacation and weekend travel during the fourth quarter.

Details on travel during the first, second and third quarters of 1979 are published in individual quarterly reports, available from the Data Center for $15.00 each. A report on the full year results of the 1979 National Travel Survey will be available by summer, 1980 for $25.00.

Table 7A: Monthly Average of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics
First through Fourth Quarters, 1979

Trip Characteristics	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year-to-date
Total population	150.4	150.8	150.9	151.0	150.8
Took one or more trips	42.1	36.2	45.8	36.8	40.2
Purpose of trip					
Visit friends and relatives	16.5	12.7	15.0	16.5	15.2
Other pleasure	12.6	13.7	19.5	10.6	14.1
Business/convention	7.2	6.2	6.4	5.4	6.3
Mode of transport					
Auto/truck/rec. vehicle	30.7	29.3	37.6	27.1	31.2
Air	8.3	5.5	5.6	6.6	6.5
Vacation trip	14.8	21.2	29.6	21.2	21.7
Weekend trip	21.4	17.2	25.5	18.8	20.7

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 7B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics
First through Fourth Quarters, 1979

	Trips (millions)					Person-trips (millions)				
Trip Characteristics	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year-to-date	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year-to-date
All trips	111.3	118.4	170.4	131.0	531.1	225.2	269.9	386.3	264.3	1,145.7
Purpose of trip										
Visit friends and relatives	38.7	38.3	55.5	59.4	191.9	81.8	95.2	131.5	127.2	435.7
Other pleasure	29.5	40.4	64.4	35.3	169.6	69.7	95.5	162.7	75.7	403.6
Business/convention	26.9	24.6	32.3	24.6	108.4	37.2	43.2	46.2	35.1	161.7
Mode of transport										
Auto/truck/rec. vehicle	79.6	88.2	133.6	89.7	391.1	177.5	215.7	319.7	202.2	915.1
Air	22.6	19.3	28.0	31.2	101.1	33.9	34.0	49.1	46.8	163.8
Vacation trip	35.3	64.7	100.4	70.6	271.0	78.8	152.9	256.4	155.4	643.5
Weekend trip	57.1	63.9	91.3	66.8	279.1	126.2	157.4	222.1	144.9	650.6

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

APPENDIX A
1979 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The 1979 National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of approximately 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, utilized its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the Survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into sixteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight United States Travel Regions (See Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions for 1978.

For each Travel Region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the Travel Regions. The sampling units utilized are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a Travel Region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east and west. Within each state the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each Travel Region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil divisions (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.)

A total of 250 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of five separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these five matched samples is itself a national probability sample. This use of five matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of the sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 250 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection just proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and unlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are oversampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within a household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

Each month, 1,000 telephone interviews are conducted using the sampling procedures and respondent selection approach described above.[1] Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way,he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Selected questions asked of respondents each month are described in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms.

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[1] During the First Quarter of 1979, 1,182 interviews were completed in March covering both January and February, and 979 interviews were completed in April covering travel during March.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip, what is the name of the destination or the farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income for the "last 12 months" of the family. This includes income from all sources such as wages and salaries, net income from own business or farm, social security, pensions, dividends, interest, rent and other money income.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska (as a destination), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

George Washington Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The Survey gathered data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) Self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in trailer), (4) Airplane, (5) Bus, (6) Train, (7) Ship or Boat, and (8) Other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into Auto/Truck/RV, Airplane, Bus, Train and Other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Masachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to indicate for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) Visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) Business (4) Outdoor Recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) Entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) Personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding) and (7) Other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting" and "business" has been combined and travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" has been grouped together under "Other pleasure."

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorem. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by Discover America Travel Organizations (DATO) and the United States Travel Service (USTS) with two exceptions. In this report, Hawaii is placed with the Far West as a destination region and Alaska is not in the Far West as an origin region. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in the Glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operating crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship; (2) commuting to a place of work; (3) student trips to or from school.

In this Survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due respondent errors in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distances in this report are reported in terms of round-trip miles. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way straight-line miles from origin to destination. See "Straight-Line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Type of Lodging. Information was gathered on seven types of lodging categories: (1) Homes of friends or relatives; (2) Hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts; (3) Rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes; (4) Owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes; (5) Campers, trailers, recreational vehicles and tents; (6) Enroute, for example nights spent in a common carrier; and (7) Other. The "Other" category published in this report includes "enroute" and "other."

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips often are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends and Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip is classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking respondents, "Was this is weekend or a long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS, FOURTH QUARTER, 1979

Number of Telephone Numbers Selected	15,000
Number of Telephone Calls Completed	4,975
Number of Interviews Completed	2,993
Number of Respondents Reporting One or More Qualifying Trips	777
Total Number of Qualifying Trips	1,109

APPENDIX D
SAMPLING ERROR, FOURTH QUARTER, 1979

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of the actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of five matched samples were utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence interval for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	
DESTINATION REGION			
New England	3%	± 8%	**
Eastern Gateway	6	± 5	*
Geo. Washington Country	12	± 8	*
South	21	± 4	
Great Lakes Country	16	± 4	
Mountain West	4	± 11	**
Frontier West	18	± 8	
Far West and Hawaii	15	± 8	
Outside U.S.	5	± 12	*
TRIP DISTANCE			
200 - 299 miles	24	± 6	
300 - 399 miles	15	± 6	
400 - 599 miles	20	± 7	
600 - 999 miles	12	± 6	*
1,000 - 1,999 miles	14	± 6	*
2,000 miles or more	9	± 8	*
Outside U.S.	5	± 12	*

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	
TRIP DURATION			
No nights	13%	± 6%	*
One night	13	± 5	*
2 - 3 nights	35	± 4	
4 - 9 nights	28	± 6	
10 nights or more	12	± 7	*
FAMILY INCOME			
Less than $10,000	13	± 5	*
$10,000 - $19,999	28	± 3	
$20,000 - $29,999	22	± 4	
$30,000 or more	26	± 3	
Not reported	11	± 5	*
TYPE OF LODGING			
Home of friends, relatives	50	± 4	
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	38	± 3	
Rented cabin, condo, or vacation home	2	± 8	**
Own cabin, condo, or vacation home	2	± 8	**
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	4	± 9	**
No nights	13	± 6	*
ORIGIN REGION			
New England	3	± 10	**
Eastern Gateway	10	± 10	*
Geo. Washington Country	7	± 4	*
South	20	± 4	
Great Lakes Country	21	± 4	
Mountain West	6	± 9	*
Frontier West	18	± 8	
Far West	15	± 9	
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION			
Auto/truck/rv	69	± 5	
Air	24	± 4	
PURPOSE OF TRIP			
Visit friends and relatives	44	± 3	
Other pleasure	28	± 5	
Business/convention	19	± 6	

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	54%	± 5%
Not vacation	46	± 5
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	51	± 5
Not weekend	49	± 5

---

* Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

** Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

1980 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY

FIRST QUARTER

United States Travel Data Center
Washington, D.C.

Price: Seventeen Dollars

The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Earl E. Ditmars, Chairman

Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director

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INTRODUCTION

A variety of methods have been, and are currently, used to gather data on the travel behavior of U.S. residents. These methods range from large scale quinquennial National Travel Surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau to more limited in-house efforts carried out by various segments of the travel industry.

The U.S. Travel Data Center feels it is important to develop a methodology which will yield reliable indicators of U.S. travel activity on a regular continuing basis. Therefore, a monthly National Travel Survey was begun early in 1979 to provide such information.

One of the primary objectives of the survey is to determine changes in travel behavior over time. There is evidence to suggest that both the volume and characteristics of travel away from home change dramatically in response to economic, energy and life-style developments. A standard survey of travel behavior conducted each month can provide objective data on these changes.

The monthly National Travel Survey is conducted for the U.S. Travel Data Center through the facilities of RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey. Telephone interviews are conducted each month with a national probability sample of approximately 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, noninstitutional population of the contiguous United States. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, that he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall. This approach, coupled with a one-month rather than a three-month recall period as often used in travel surveys, is more likely to yield reliable data in that the tendency to either not report trips of distances around 100 miles or to forget trips altogether is reduced.

Data are gathered on all basic aspects of U.S. travel. These include purpose of trip, mode of transportation, trip distance, trip duration, overnight accommodations used, and origin and destination region. In addition, information is collected on a number of respondent demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, occupation, education, and size and composition of household.

This report summarizes the results of the National Travel Survey for the first quarter of 1980. The report is arranged in eight sections covering total U.S. travel, air travel, auto/truck/rv travel, business/convention travel, pleasure travel, vacation travel, weekend travel and a comparison of data for the first quarter of 1980 and 1979. Each section contains tables showing the percent distribution of total trips and person-trips for a number of trip and traveler characteristics. A table is also provided in the first section which shows the average number of U.S. adults, and the percentage of the total U.S. adult population, reporting trips of various types during each month of the quarter, as well as a table showing the total number of trips and person-trips taken during the first quarter by purpose of trip, mode of transportation, vacation and weekend travel. A brief analysis is also provided at the beginning of each section which delineates the major findings.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured in terms of trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of his/her household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, this is one trip but three person-trips. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report, as well as selected questions asked of respondents each month, are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. A description of the Survey methodology is provided in Appendix A.

This is the first in a series of quarterly reports based on the 1980 National Travel Survey. Comparable reports are also available for each quarter of 1979, as well as a full year report based on the 1979 National Travel Survey.

Members of the travel industry are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey. A shared-cost technique is employed in this Survey, allowing a number of clients to add proprietary questions on travel-related subjects at a moderate cost. This approach offers each client the benefits of top-quality, high reliability, custom research with the economies of a shared-cost survey.

In addition, subscriptions to the monthly results of the Survey are now being offered. Subscribers will receive complete tables of results within five weeks of each monthly wave of the Survey, along with a brief analysis and comparison to data collected the previous year. Those interested in either adding questions to the National Travel Survey or subscribing to the monthly results should contact Suzanne D. Cook, Manager of Survey Research, U.S. Travel Data Center.

TOTAL U.S. TRAVEL

An average of 21.1 million U.S. adults (age 18 years and over) took one or more trips to places 100 miles or more away from home during each month of the first quarter of 1980. These travelers, representing 14 percent of the total adult resident population, took an estimated 70 million trips and 126 million person-trips during the three-month period. Table 1A shows the monthly average number of adults traveling, and Table 1B presents data on the total number of trips and person-trips reported for different purposes, by mode of transportation and for vacations and weekends during the first quarter of 1980.

The Survey showed that small SMSA's (i.e., SMSA's with populations of less than one million people) received the largest share of travel this quarter, 37 percent of all person-trips. Non-SMSA's received the least, at 26 percent.

The South predominated as the number one travel destination, receiving 25 percent of all person-trips taken during the first three months of 1980. The Frontier West and the region including the Far West and Hawaii also garnered major shares with 17 percent and 19 percent of total person-trips, respectively. New England and the Eastern Gateway received the least, four percent each. Six percent of all travel reported this quarter was destined to areas outside the United States.

Forty-four percent of all person-trips recorded for the first quarter involved straight-line, round-trip distances of less than 400 miles. Twenty-nine percent were of moderate distances (400 to 999 miles), while 22 percent showed distances of 1,000 miles or more.

Most first quarter travel involved moderate durations. Travel involving two to nine nights away from home represented 66 percent of total person-trips. Travel with durations of 10 nights or more, or of no nights, showed nearly equal proportions, with 10 percent and nine percent of total person-trips, respectively.

Travel was relatively equally distributed among all income groups this quarter. Those with annual family incomes of $30,000 or more showed a somewhat larger than average share of person-trips at 31 percent, while respondents in the lowest income category reported the fewest person-trips:

13 percent of the total.

Most first-quarter travelers used either the homes of friends and relatives (43 percent) or commercial lodging facilities (41 percent) for overnight accommodations. Of all other facilities, rented cabins, condominiums or vacation homes were most popular.

Three regions shared the position of top travel producer this quarter. The South, Frontier West and Far West regions each generated approximately 18 percent of all person-trips during the first three months of 1980. New England produced the least, at four percent.

Visiting friends and relatives, and "other pleasure," including outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, were the most popular reasons for traveling during the first quarter, both representing 34 percent of total person-trips. Business/convention travel accounted for 19 percent of the total.

Residents of small SMSA's took the greatest percentage of all person-trips this quarter, 42 percent of the total. Residents of non-SMSA areas took the smallest number of trips.

Automobiles, trucks and recreational vehicles were by far the most popular means of transportation during the first quarter of 1980. Seventy percent of all trips and three-quarters of all person-trips were taken by these modes. Airline travel accounted for 20 percent of all travel this quarter.

One-half of all first quarter trips were taken by individuals traveling alone, but these accounted for only 28 percent of total person-trips. Approximately one-third of both trips and person-trips were taken by travel parties of two, in most cases consisting of two adults.

Fifty-four percent of all travel occurring during the first quarter was considered by respondents to be vacation travel. Weekend travel accounted for 54 percent of total person-trips.

The tables that follow detail total U.S. travel during the first quarter of 1980, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 1A: Monthly Average and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, By Major Trip Characteristics, First Quarter, 1980

Trip Characteristic	U.S. Adults (millions)	Percent of U.S. Adults
Total population	150.9	100%
Took one or more trips	21.1	14
Purpose of trip		
Visit friends and relatives	7.1	5
Other pleasure	7.1	5
Business/convention	4.5	3
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rec. vehicle	16.2	11
Air	4.3	3
Vacation trip	10.7	7
Weekend trip	10.8	7

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, First Quarter, 1980

Trip Characteristic	Trips (millions)	Person-trips (millions)
All trips	69.9	126.0
Purpose of trip		
Visit friends and relatives	21.6	42.3
Other pleasure	22.5	43.5
Business/convention	17.4	23.4
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rec. vehicle	48.0	93.6
Air	17.7	25.5
Vacation trip	34.2	68.4
Weekend trip	34.8	68.1

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, First Quarter, 1980

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	32%	30%
Small SMSA	35	37
Not an SMSA	25	26
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 69.9 million trips; 126.0 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1980

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	4	4
Geo. Washington Country	8	8
South	24	25
Great Lakes Country	12	13
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	18	17
Far West and Hawaii	18	19
Outside U. S.	6	6
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 69.9 million trips; 126.0 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1980

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	24%	25%
300-399 miles	17	19
400-599 miles	15	15
600-999 miles	15	14
1,000-1,999 miles	14	14
2,000 miles or more	9	8
Outside U. S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 69.9 million trips; 126.0 million person-trips.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, First Quarter, 1980

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	8%	9%
One night	16	15
2 to 3 nights	39	40
4 to 9 nights	25	26
10 nights or more	12	10
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 69.9 million trips; 126.0 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, First Quarter, 1980

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	15%	13%
$10,00 - $19,999	23	23
$20,000 - $29,999	23	23
$30,000 or more	30	31
Not Reported	9	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 69.9 million trips; 126.0 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1980

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	42%	43%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	42	41
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	6	6
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	2	2
Other	2	1
No nights	8	9

Note: Details may not add to than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 69.9 million trips; 126.0 million person-trips.

Table 11: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1980

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	4%
Eastern Gateway	10	10
Geo. Washington Country	10	8
South	18	18
Great Lakes Country	16	16
Mountain West	5	6
Frontier West	20	19
Far West	18	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 69.9 million trips; 126.0 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, First Quarter, 1980

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends and relatives	31%	34%
Other pleasure	32	34
Business or convention	25	19
Other	11	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 69.9 million trips; 126.0 million person-trips.

Table 1K: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, First Quarter, 1980

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	39%	35%
Small SMSA	37	42
Not an SMSA	25	24
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 69.9 million trips; 126.0 million person-trips.

Table 1L: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, First Quarter, 1980

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto, truck or rec. vehicle	70%	75%
Airplane	25	20
Bus	5	4
Train	1	1
Other	1	*
Total	100%	100%

*Less than 0.5 percent
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 69.9 million trips; 126.0 million person-trips.

Table 1M: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, First Quarter, 1980

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	51%	28%
Two	31	35
Three	8	13
Four	8	18
Five or more	2	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 69.9 million trips; 126.0 million person-trips.

Table 1N: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, First Quarter, 1980

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	51%	30%
Two or more adults without children	30	36
One adult with children	5	8
Two or more adults with children	11	25
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 69.9 million trips; 126.0 million person-trips.

Table 10: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, First Quarter, 1980

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	49%	54%
Not a vacation trip	50	45
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 69.9 million trips; 126.0 million person-trips.

Table 1P: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, First Quarter, 1980

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	50%	54%
Not a weekend trip	50	45
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 69.9 million trips; 126.0 million person-trips.

U.S. Air Travel

Nearly 18 million trips and over 25 million person-trips were taken by air during the first quarter of 1980. A monthly average of 4.3 million U.S. adults traveled by air during this period.

Large SMSA's received a somewhat larger share of destination air travel this quarter than other areas, with 38 percent of total air person-trips. Non-SMSA's received the least, at 11 percent.

On a regional basis, The South garnered the largest portion of air travel this quarter, with a 24 percent share. The Great Lakes Country and New England regions received the least, with four percent of total air person-trips each. Eighteen percent of total air travel was destined to areas outside the United States.

Travel by air covered longer distances than average, with nearly half of all person-trips involving distances of 1,000 or more straight-line, round-trip miles. Only six percent of all air travel involved distances of less than 400 miles.

Trip durations tended to be longer than average, as well. Forty percent of all air person-trips involved durations of four to nine nights and another 21 percent included stays of 10 nights or more. Only six percent of all person-trips were day trips.

Americans with annual family incomes of $30,000 or more reported more than 50 percent of all air travel this quarter. Those earning $10,000 or less took only seven percent.

Hotels, motels, and motor hotels were the most frequently used overnight accommodations by air travelers this quarter (54 percent), while the homes of friends and relatives were used during 39 percent of all air person-trips.

The Frontier West was the greatest originator of air travel this quarter, generating 26 percent of total person-trips. The Mountain West region produced the least, at five percent.

Americans traveled by air this quarter for a variety of reasons, but business/convention travel was the most frequent purpose with 37 percent of the total. Travel by air for "other pleasure" accounted for the next largest share, at 29 percent.

Forty-three percent of all air travel was taken by residents of large SMSA's, while only 18 percent of total person-trips involved those residing in non-SMSA's.

One-person travel parties far outnumbered all other travel party sizes, accounting for 69 percent of air trips and 48 percent of air person-trips. Thirty-three percent of total air person-trips included two persons, in most cases adults. Less than one-fifth of all air person-trips involved travel parties of three or more.

Vacation travel was included in approximately half of all air travel this quarter, while less than one-quarter of air person-trips involved travel over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow detail U.S. air travel during the first quarter of 1980, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, First Quarter, 1980

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	39%	38%
Small SMSA	33	32
Not an SMSA	10	11
Outside U.S.	17	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.7 million air trips; 25.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1980

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	4%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
Geo. Washington Country	7	6
South	20	24
Great Lakes Country	5	4
Mountain West	3	5
Frontier West	22	18
Far West and Hawaii	17	18
Outside U. S.	17	18
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.7 million air trips; 25.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1980

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	2%	1%
300-399 miles	7	5
400-599 miles	12	9
600-999 miles	19	16
1,000-1,999 miles	20	20
2,000 miles or more	25	28
Outside U. S.	17	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 17.7 million air trips; 25.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, First Quarter, 1980

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	5%	6%
One night	12	9
2 to 3 nights	29	24
4 to 9 nights	34	40
10 nights or more	20	21
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.7 million air trips; 25.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, First Quarter, 1980

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	7%
$10,00 - $19,999	14	15
$20,000 - $29,999	16	15
$30,000 or more	53	52
Not Reported	8	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.7 million air trips; 25.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1980

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends, relatives	36%	39%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	56	51
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	6
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	0	0
Other	0	0
No nights	5	6

Note: Details may not add to than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.7 million air trips; 25.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1980

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	7%
Eastern Gateway	14	14
Geo. Washington Country	14	12
South	7	8
Great Lakes Country	10	9
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	29	26
Far West	14	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.7 million air trips; 25.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, First Quarter, 1980

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends and relatives	19%	20%
Other pleasure	22	29
Business or convention	48	37
Other	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.7 million air trips; 25.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2I: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, First Quarter, 1980

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	45%	43%
Small SMSA	35	37
Not an SMSA	18	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.7 million air trips; 25.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2J: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, First Quarter, 1980

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	69%	48%
Two	24	33
Three	3	6
Four	3	11
Five or more	*	2
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.7 million air trips; 25.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2K: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, First Quarter, 1980

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	69%	48%
Two or more adults without children	24	32
One adult with children	4	6
Two or more adults with children	4	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.7 million air trips; 25.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2L: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, First Quarter, 1980

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	41%	51%
Not a vacation trip	58	49
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.7 million air trips; 25.5 million air person-trips.

Table 2M: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, First Quarter, 1980

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	22%	22%
Not a weekend trip	78	78
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.7 million air trips; 25.5 million air person-trips.

U.S. AUTO/TRUCK/RV TRAVEL

An average of 16.2 million U.S. adults, or approximately 11 percent of the total adult population of the U.S., took one or more trips by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle during the first quarter of 1980. In all, 48 million trips and more than 93 million person-trips were taken by these modes during this three month period.

Small SMSA's received the largest share of travel by personal motor vehicle during this period, garnering 38 percent of both trips and person-trips. Large SMSA's and non-SMSA's received nearly equal shares, 26 percent and 29 percent of person-trips, respectively.

U.S. travel regions garnering the largest percentages of auto/truck/rv travel as destinations this quarter included The South and the Far West and Hawaii, with 25 percent and 20 percent of total person-trips, respectively. New England, Eastern Gateway and Mountain West each received a below average number of personal motor vehicle person-trips, four percent each.

More than one-half of all auto/truck/rv trips and person-trips involved relatively short distances, less than 400 miles. Only 16 percent covered distances of 1,000 or more straight-line, round-trip miles.

Most personal motor vehicle travel during the first quarter showed moderate durations. Forty-four percent of all person-trips included stays of two to three nights away from home, and another 24 percent showed durations of four to nine nights.

Middle income Americans, defined as those with annual family income between $10,000 and $30,000 took more than half of all auto/truck/rv trips and person-trips this quarter. Twenty-seven percent of all personal motor vehicle travel was taken by those earning $30,000 or more, while those with incomes of less than $10,000 showed the smallest share, at 14 percent.

The homes of friends and relatives were popular overnight accommodations among auto/truck/rv travelers, used during 43 percent of total person-trips. Commercial lodging facilities were also used frequently, with a 38 percent share.

The top producer of personal motor vehicle travel this quarter was The South, the origin of 20 percent of all person-trips by these modes. The Great Lakes Country, Frontier West and Far West regions followed close behind, each producing about 19 percent of auto/truck/rv travel.

Visiting friends and relatives was the reason most commonly identified among auto/truck/rv travelers, accounting for 37 percent of all auto/truck/rv person-trips. A near equal share was reported for "other pleasure" purposes. Business/Convention travel represented fifteen percent of all personal motor vehicle travel during the first quarter.

Residents of small SMSA's took a greater number of auto/truck/rv trips and person-trips than those residing in other areas, producing 41 percent of all person-trips. Those residing in either large SMSA's or non-SMSA's showed approximately the same proportion of person-trips, about 30 percent of the total.

Travel by auto/truck/rv tended to involve somewhat larger than average travel parties, and more frequently included children. Forty-two percent of person-trips by these modes involved travel parties of three or more. Forty percent of all auto/truck/rv travel included children.

Fifty-five percent of all travel by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle was vacation travel. Nearly two-thirds of such person-trips were taken over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow detail auto/truck/rv travel during the first quarter of 1980, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, First Quarter, 1980

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	29%	26%
Small SMSA	38	38
Not an SMSA	30	29
Outside U.S.	3	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 48.0 million auto/truck/rv trips; 93.6 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1980

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	3	4
Geo. Washington Country	9	9
South	26	25
Great Lakes Country	15	15
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	16	16
Far West and Hawaii	19	20
Outside U. S.	3	3
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 48.0 million auto/truck/rv trips; 93.6 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1980

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	33%	31%
300-399 miles	23	24
400-599 miles	15	15
600-999 miles	12	12
1,000-1,999 miles	12	12
2,000 miles or more	3	4
Outside U. S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 48.0 million auto/truck/rv trips; 93.6 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, First Quarter, 1980

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	9%	8%
One night	18	18
2 to 3 nights	43	44
4 to 9 nights	24	24
10 nights or more	8	6
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 48.0 million auto/truck/rv trips; 93.6 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, First Quarter, 1980

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	15%	14%
$10,00 - $19,999	26	26
$20,000 - $29,999	26	26
$30,000 or more	25	27
Not Reported	7	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 48.0 million auto/truck/rv trips; 93.6 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1980

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	43%	43%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	38	38
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	8	7
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	3	3
Other	1	1
No nights	9	8

Note: Details may not add to than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 48.0 million auto/truck/rv trips; 93.6 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1980

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
Geo. Washington Country	8	7
South	21	20
Great Lakes Country	19	18
Mountain West	4	6
Frontier West	18	19
Far West	19	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 48.0 million auto/truck/rv trips; 93.6 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, First Quarter, 1980

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends and relatives	34%	37%
Other pleasure	35	35
Business or convention	19	15
Other	12	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: .U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 48.0 million auto/truck/rv trips; 93.6 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3I: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, First Quarter, 1980

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	33%	31%
Small SMSA	39	41
Not an SMSA	28	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 48.0 million auto/truck/rv trips; 93.6 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3J: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, First Quarter, 1980

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	43%	22%
Two	35	36
Three	9	14
Four	9	20
Five or more	3	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 48.0 million auto/truck/rv trips; 93.6 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3K: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, First Quarter, 1980

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	43%	23%
Two or more adults without children	35	36
One adult with children	6	9
Two or more adults with children	16	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 48.0 million auto/truck/rv trips; 93.6 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3L: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, First Quarter, 1980

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	53%	55%
Not a vacation trip	48	45
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 48.0 million auto/truck/rv trips; 93.6 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3M: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, First Quarter, 1980

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	59%	63%
Not a weekend trip	40	37
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 48.0 million auto/truck/rv trips; 93.6 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

U.S. BUSINESS/CONVENTION TRAVEL

Over 17 million trips and more than 23 million person-trips were taken for business/convention purposes the first three months of 1980. A monthly average of 4.5 million adults traveled for these purposes during this period.

One half of all business/convention travelers were destined to large SMSA's. Only 17 percent traveled to non-SMSA's for business purposes or to attend conventions during this period.

On a regional basis, the Great Lakes Country region hosted more business/convention travelers than any other U.S. region, receiving 21 percent of these person-trips. The South, Frontier West, and Far West and Hawaii regions also enjoyed above-average shares, 18 percent of the total each. The smallest percentage of business/convention travel was destined to the George Washington Country region, with three percent of these person-trips.

Over one-quarter of all business/convention travel involved straight-line, round-trip distances of less than 400 miles. Most, however, showed moderate distances of between 400 and 2,000 miles, accounting for 48 percent of the total.

Business and convention travel involving durations of two to three nights were the most frequent this quarter, representing 36 percent of all person-trips. Fourteen percent of person-trips for these purposes involved no nights away from home, while nine percent included stays of 10 nights or more.

Upper income Americans dominated business/convention travel, with those earning $30,000 or more per annum taking 42 percent of these person-trips. Business/convention travel among those in the lowest income category was minimal.

Commercial lodging facilities (hotels, motels and motor hotels) were by far most frequently used for overnight accommodations on these trips, accounting for 68 percent of all person-trips. Thirteen percent included nights spent with friends and relatives.

The top producer of business/convention travel this quarter was the Frontier West, generating 27 percent of total person-trips. New England and the Mountain West originated the least.

Nearly 50 percent of all business/convention person-trips were taken by those residing in small SMSA's within the United States. Only 21 percent were taken by those living in non-SMSA's.

Fifty-nine percent of all business/convention travel this quarter occurred by auto/truck/recreational vehicle. Nearly all of the remaining travel was taken by air.

Nearly 70 percent of all business/convention trips this quarter were taken by individuals traveling alone. Most of the remaining trips included travel parties of two. A very small percentage of travel taken for business/convention purposes included children in the travel parties.

Only 12 percent of those involved in business/convention travel were traveling for vacation purposes as well. One-quarter of all person-trips taken for business or to attend conventions occurred over a weekend.

The tables that follow detail business/convention travel for the first quarter of 1980, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, First Quarter, 1980

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	51%	50%
Small SMSA	25	25
Not an SMSA	14	17
Outside U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.4 million business/convention trips; 23.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1980

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	4%
Eastern Gateway	7	8
Geo. Washington Country	3	3
South	17	18
Great Lakes Country	21	21
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	19	18
Far West and Hawaii	17	18
Outside U. S.	9	8
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.4 million business/convention trips; 23.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1980

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	17%	23%
300-399 miles	7	6
400-599 miles	17	15
600-999 miles	17	18
1,000-1,999 miles	19	15
2,000 miles or more	14	13
Outside U. S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 17.4 million business/convention trips; 23.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, First Quarter, 1980

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	14%	14%
One night	21	23
2 to 3 nights	36	36
4 to 9 nights	19	18
10 nights or more	10	9
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.4 million business/convention trips; 23.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, First Quarter, 1980

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	4%	1%
$10,00 - $19,999	18	21
$20,000 - $29,999	26	24
$30,000 or more	45	42
Not Reported	7	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.4 million business/convention trips; 23.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1980

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	14%	13%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	69	68
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	0	0
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	0	0
Other	0	1
No nights	14	14

Note: Details may not add to than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.4 million business/convention trips; 23.4 million business/ convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1980

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	4%
Eastern Gateway	10	9
Geo. Washington Country	17	17
South	12	14
Great Lakes Country	16	14
Mountain West	3	4
Frontier West	26	27
Far West	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.4 million business/convention trips; 23.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, First Quarter, 1980

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	34%	32%
Small SMSA	46	48
Not an SMSA	23	21
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.4 million business/convention trips; 23.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4I: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, First Quarter, 1980

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto, truck or rec. vehicle	52%	59%
Airplane	48	41
Bus	0	0
Train	2	1
Other	2	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.4 million business/convention trips; 23.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4J: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, First Quarter, 1980

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	69%	51%
Two	26	40
Three	2	5
Four	2	4
Five or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.4 million business/convention trips; 23.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4K: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, First Quarter, 1980

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	71%	53%
Two or more adults without children	26	39
One adult with children	*	2
Two or more adults with children	2	6
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.4 million business/convention trips; 23.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4L: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, First Quarter, 1980

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	10%	12%
Not a vacation trip	88	87
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.4 million business/convention trips; 23.4 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4M: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, First Quarter, 1980

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	22%	26%
Not a weekend trip	76	73
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 17.4 million business/convention trips; 23.4 million business/convention person-trips.

U.S. PLEASURE TRAVEL

Over 44 million trips and nearly 86 million person-trips were taken for pleasure purposes during the first quarter of 1980. Pleasure purposes include visiting friends and relatives, outdoor recreation, sightseeing, and entertainment. A monthly average of 14.2 million U.S. adults traveled for pleasure during this period.

Small SMSA's were the preferred destinations for pleasure travel, receiving 41 percent of all person-trips. The remaining pleasure trips were fairly equally distributed between large SMSA's and non-SMSA's.

The South received more pleasure trips and person-trips than any other region. Twenty-seven percent of all person-trips were destined to this region during the first quarter. The Eastern Gateway region was the recipient of the least, at three percent.

Pleasure travel varied widely in terms of distance traveled. Nearly half of all pleasure trips and person-trips, however, involved straight-line, round-trip distances of less than 400 miles. Twenty-five percent of all person-trips showed distances of 1,000 miles or more.

Longer than average durations were included in pleasure travel, with 42 percent of person-trips involving four nights or more away from home. Only six percent of both pleasure trips and person-trips were day trips.

Adults in all income categories took pleasure trips this quarter. The greatest percentage of person-trips was shown for those in the highest income category, while adults with incomes of less than $10,000 took fewer such trips, 19 percent of the total.

The homes of friends and relatives were used as overnight accommodations during more than half of all pleasure trips this quarter. Commercial lodging facilities (hotels, motels and moter hotels) were also popular, used during 36 percent of total pleasure person-trips.

Residents of The South were the heaviest pleasure travelers during the first quarter, reporting 20 percent of all person-trips. New England and the George Washington Country regions produced the fewest such person-trips, four percent and five percent of the total, respectively.

Residents of both large and small SMSA's showed equal shares of pleasure travel this quarter, approximately 38 percent of the total. Twenty-six percent of all pleasure travel was taken by those living in non-SMSA areas.

Most pleasure travel during the first quarter occurred by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle (79 percent). Pleasure travel by air accounted for 15 percent of person-trips, while six percent was taken by bus.

Travel parties tended to be of average size, although a greater percentage involved children. Thirty-nine percent of pleasure person-trips were taken by travel parties composed of one or more adults with children.

Seventy percent of all first quarter pleasure travel was considered by respondents to also be vacation travel. Sixty-two percent of total pleasure person-trips occurred over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow detail pleasure travel during the first quarter of 1980, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, First Quarter, 1980

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	24%	26%
Small SMSA	42	41
Not an SMSA	29	29
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 44.1 million pleasure trips; 85.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1980

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Eastern Gateway	2	3
Geo. Washington Country	8	8
South	29	27
Great Lakes Country	9	10
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	16	17
Far West and Hawaii	20	19
Outside U. S.	6	6
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 44.1 million pleasure trips; 85.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1980

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	29%	27%
300-399 miles	18	19
400-599 miles	13	13
600-999 miles	13	11
1,000-1,999 miles	14	16
2,000 miles or more	8	9
Outside U. S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 44.1 million pleasure trips; 85.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, First Quarter, 1980

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	6%	6%
One night	12	12
2 to 3 nights	41	41
4 to 9 nights	30	30
10 nights or more	12	12
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 44.1 million pleasure trips; 85.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, First Quarter, 1980

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	19%	17%
$10,00 - $19,999	25	24
$20,000 - $29,999	23	25
$30,000 or more	24	28
Not Reported	10	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 44.1 million pleasure trips; 85.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1980

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	53%	51%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	33	36
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	6	6
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	4	5
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	4	3
Other	2	1
No nights	6	6

Note: Details may not add to than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 44.1 million pleasure trips; 85.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1980

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	12	12
Geo. Washington Country	6	5
South	20	20
Great Lakes Country	17	16
Mountain West	5	7
Frontier West	16	17
Far West	20	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 44.1 million pleasure trips; 85.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, First Quarter, 1980

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	41%	37%
Small SMSA	34	38
Not an SMSA	24	26
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 44.1 million pleasure trips; 85.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5I: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, First Quarter, 1980

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto, truck or rec. vehicle	77%	79%
Airplane	16	15
Bus	7	6
Train	0	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 44.1 million pleasure trips; 85.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5J: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, First Quarter, 1980

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	45%	23%
Two	34	34
Three	10	15
Four	9	19
Five or more	4	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 44.1 million pleasure trips; 85.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5K: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, First Quarter, 1980

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	46%	25%
Two or more adults without children	32	36
One adult with children	7	10
Two or more adults with children	14	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 44.1 million pleasure trips; 85.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5L: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, First Quarter, 1980

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	68%	70%
Not a vacation trip	32	30
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 44.1 million pleasure trips; 85.8 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5M: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, First Quarter, 1980

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	60%	62%
Not a weekend trip	39	37
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 44.1 million pleasure trips; 85.8 million pleasure person-trips.

U.S. VACATION TRAVEL

Over 34 million trips and more than 68 million person-trips were taken for vacation during the first quarter of 1980. A monthly average of 10.7 million U.S. adults, seven percent of the total adult population, took vacation trips during this period.

The greatest percentage of vacation travel this quarter was destined to small SMSA's, 42 percent of total person-trips. Large SMSA's and non-SMSA's received equal shares, approximately 25 percent each.

On a regional basis, The South received a much larger share of vacation travel than any other region, 28 percent. Regions showing the smallest percentage of vacation travel this quarter include Eastern Gateway and New England. Eight percent of all vacation travel was destined to areas outside the United States.

A greater than average percentage of vacation travel involved longer distances. Thirty percent of all vacation person-trips showed straight-line, round-trip distances of 1,000 miles or more. Thirty-seven percent covered relatively short distances of less than 400 miles.

Over half of all vacation person-trips included longer durations, four nights or more, as well. Thirteen percent were either day trips or trips involving one overnight stay, while thirty-six percent showed durations between two and three nights away from home.

Americans in all income brackets took vacation trips this quarter, although more than half were reported by those with incomes of $20,000 or more.

The homes of friends and relatives and commercial lodging facilities were used equally by vacation travelers this quarter, each reported for approximately 42 percent of all person-trips. Cabins, condominiums or vacation homes, either rented or owned by respondents, were also more popular than during the average trip.

The Far West produced more vacation travel this quarter than any other region, 22 percent total. New England produced the least, at four percent.

More than half of all vacation travel during the first three months of 1980 was taken for "other pleasure" purposes, including outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment. Another 36 percent was taken to visit friends and relatives, while four percent combined business and vacation.

Residents of large SMSA's reported the largest share of vacation travel this quarter, 40 percent of total person-trips. Those residing in small SMSA's also produced a substantial number of such person-trips, 37 percent of the total.

The distribution of vacation travel by primary mode of transportation was very similar to that of the average trip. Seventy-seven percent of all person-trips involved use of personal motor vehicles, while 19 percent was by air.

Travel parties tended to be somewhat larger than average, with 30 percent of all person-trips involving four persons or more. Further, approximately one-third of all vacation travel included children.

Fifty-seven percent of all vacation travel during the first quarter involved weekend travel.

The tables that follow detail vacation travel during the first quarter of 1980, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, First Quarter, 1980

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	28%	26%
Small SMSA	43	42
Not an SMSA	25	25
Outside U.S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.2 million vacation trips; 68.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1980

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	3	3
Geo. Washington Country	6	7
South	29	28
Great Lakes Country	10	10
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	14	16
Far West and Hawaii	21	19
Outside U. S.	9	8
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.2 million vacation trips; 68.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1980

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	18%	18%
300-399 miles	17	19
400-599 miles	15	14
600-999 miles	13	11
1,000-1,999 miles	18	18
2,000 miles or more	11	12
Outside U. S.	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 34.2 million vacation trips; 68.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, First Quarter, 1980

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	*	2%
One night	10%	11
2 to 3 nights	38	36
4 to 9 nights	35	37
10 nights or more	17	14
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.2 million vacation trips; 68.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, First Quarter, 1980

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	16%	14%
$10,00 - $19,999	25	24
$20,000 - $29,999	24	24
$30,000 or more	27	31
Not Reported	9	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.2 million vacation trips; 68.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1980

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	48%	43%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	39	42
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	9	10
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	5	6
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	3	3
Other	2	1
No nights	*	2

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.2 million vacation trips; 68.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1980

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	11	11
Geo. Washington Country	7	7
South	15	16
Great Lakes Country	18	18
Mountain West	6	7
Frontier West	14	15
Far West	24	22
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.2 million vacation trips; 68.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, First Quarter, 1980

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends and relatives	35%	36%
Other pleasure	52	51
Business or convention	7	4
Other	8	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.2 million vacation trips; 68.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6I: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, First Quarter, 1980

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	44%	40%
Small SMSA	34	37
Not an SMSA	24	24
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.2 million vacation trips; 68.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6J: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, First Quarter, 1980

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto, truck or rec. vehicle	74%	77%
Airplane	21	19
Bus	4	4
Train	0	0
Other	1	*
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.2 million vacation trips; 68.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6K: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, First Quarter, 1980

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	41%	21%
Two	37	37
Three	9	13
Four	11	23
Five or more	3	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.2 million vacation trips; 68.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6L: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, First Quarter, 1980

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	42%	22%
Two or more adults without children	37	39
One adult with children	8	9
Two or more adults with children	14	26
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.2 million vacation trips; 68.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6M: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, First Quarter, 1980

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	56%	57%
Not a weekend trip	43	43
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.2 million vacation trips; 68.4 million vacation person-trips.

U.S. WEEKEND TRAVEL

A monthly average of 10.8 million U.S. adults took weekend trips during the first quarter of 1980. In all, they produced a total of nearly 35 million weekend trips and over 68 million weekend person-trips during this period.

The greatest percentage of weekend travel this quarter was destined to small SMSA's, which received 42 percent of all weekend person-trips. Large SMSA's received the least, 24 percent of the total.

The South was the number one regional destination for weekend travel, garnering 23 percent of all person-trips. New England received the smallest share, at three percent.

Weekend travel tended to cover shorter than average distances, with over one-half of all weekend travel involving straight-line, round-trip distances of less than 400 miles. Only 10 percent of all weekend person-trips reported involved distances of 1,000 miles or more.

Shorter durations were also the norm. Nearly two-thirds of all weekend travel taken during the first quarter involved durations of two to three nights, while another 21 percent were either day or one night trips.

Travel on the weekends was most common among middle income Americans. Those with annual family incomes between $10,000 and $30,000 reported 52 percent of all weekend person-trips. Those earning $30,000 or more per year took 27 percent of such trips.

Weekend travelers used the homes of friends and relatives more frequently than any other type of overnight accommodations. Fifty-one percent of total weekend person-trips involved this type of lodging. Commercial lodging facilities were also popular and were used during 34 percent of all weekend travel.

The top originator of weekend travel this quarter was the Frontier West, from which 24 percent of all weekend person-trips came. The South and Far West regions also produced above-average shares of weekend travel, 19 percent each, while New England produced the least, at three percent.

Visiting friends and relatives was the most popular reason for traveling on the weekend, representing 44 percent of total person-trips. Weekend travel for "other pleasure" purposes was also common.

Adults living in SMSA's, both large and small, reported a greater percentage of weekend travel than did those living in non-SMSA's. Thirty-seven and 40 percent of all weekend person-trips were taken by residents of large and small SMSA's, respectively.

The vast majority of weekend trips and person-trips this quarter were taken by personal motor vehicle. Eighty-six percent of all weekend person-trips involved an automobile, truck or recreational vehicle as the primary mode of transportation. Eight percent of all weekend travel occurred by air.

Weekend travel parties tended to be slightly larger than average, with 29 percent of all weekend person-trips involving travel parties of four persons or more. They were also more likely to include children.

Fifty-seven percent of all weekend travel was considered by respondents to be vacation travel, as well.

The tables that follow detail weekend travel during the first quarter of 1980, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, First Quarter, 1980

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	28%	24%
Small SMSA	42	42
Not an SMSA	29	30
Outside U.S.	3	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.8 million weekend trips; 68.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1980

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	6	7
Geo. Washington Country	9	10
South	24	23
Great Lakes Country	10	11
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	20	19
Far West and Hawaii	22	20
Outside U. S.	3	2
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.8 million weekend trips; 68.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1980

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	30%	31%
300-399 miles	22	25
400-599 miles	16	18
600-999 miles	17	14
1,000-1,999 miles	7	6
2,000 miles or more	3	4
Outside U. S.	3	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 34.8 million weekend trips; 68.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, First Quarter, 1980

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	3%	5%
One night	15	16
2 to 3 nights	65	63
4 to 9 nights	17	16
10 nights or more	0	0
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.8 million weekend trips; 68.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, First Quarter, 1980

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	15%	15%
$10,00 - $19,999	27	26
$20,000 - $29,999	24	26
$30,000 or more	27	27
Not Reported	7	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.8 million weekend trip; 68.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1980

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	53%	51
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	34	34
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	7	5
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	2	1
Other	1	*
No nights	3	5

*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.8 million weekend trips; 68.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1980

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	3%
Eastern Gateway	10	11
Geo. Washington Country	7	6
South	20	19
Great Lakes Country	15	15
Mountain West	4	7
Frontier West	23	24
Far West	19	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.8 million weekend trips; 68.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, First Quarter

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends and relatives	41%	44%
Other pleasure	37	34
Business or convention	12	9
Other	12	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.8 million weekend trips; 68.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7I: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, First Quarter, 1980

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	41%	37%
Small SMSA	37	40
Not an SMSA	23	22
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.8 million weekend trips; 68.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7J: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, First Quarter, 1980

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto, truck or rec. vehicle	83%	86%
Airplane	11	8
Bus	5	4
Train	2	1
Other	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.8 million weekend trips; 68.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7K: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, First Quarter, 1980

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	43%	22%
Two	34	36
Three	9	13
Four	10	21
Five or more	3	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.8 million weekend trips; 68.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7L: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, First Quarter, 1980

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	45%	25%
Two or more adults without children	32	33
One adult with children	8	10
Two or more adults with children	16	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.8 million weekend trips; 68.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7M: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, First Quarter, 1980

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	55%	57%
Not a vacation trip	45	43
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 34.8 million weekend trips; 68.1 million weekend person-trips.

U.S. TRAVEL DURING FIRST QUARTER, 1980 COMPARED TO FIRST QUARTER, 1979

The tables in this section compare significant aspects of travel during the first quarter of 1980 to travel during the same period of 1979. The monthly average number of adults traveling is shown for each year, as well the percent distribution of trips and person-trips by selected trip characteristics. The data presented for the first quarter of 1979 have been revised to make them comparable to data collected in 1980. Therefore, the figures reported may be slightly different from those reported in the publication, 1979 National Travel Survey: 1st Quarter Report.

Tables 8A and 8B clearly show that the unusual combination of a declining economy, soaring interest rates, government restrictions and double-digit inflation present during the first quarter of 1980 sharply depressed travel away from home, as measured by person-trips. The tables show, however, that while personal motor vehicle travel was reduced substantially during this period, air travel remained virtually unchanged from the previous year.

In terms of distance and duration, first quarter, 1980 travel was very similar to that occurring during the same three month period of 1979. Slightly less than one-quarter of all person-trips during both years involved straight-line, round-trip distances of 1,000 miles or more and all but 10 percent of all travel included at least one night spent away from home.

A slightly greater percentage of first quarter, 1980 travel involved nights spent in commercial lodging (hotels, motels and motor hotels) than in 1979, while a smaller percentage included the use of friends and relatives' homes or campers, recreational vehicles and tents as overnight accommodations.

Little difference was seen in the percent distribution of person-trips by purpose of trip. Sixty-eight percent of all travel in each year was taken for pleasure purposes.

A greater decline in automobile, truck, and recreational vehicle travel than in air travel boosted the airlines' share of total first quarter travel from 14 percent in 1979 to 20 percent in 1980. Conversely, personal motor vehicle travel fell from 82 percent to 75 percent.

The percentage of travel taking place over a weekend or long weekend remained stable at 54 percent of total person-trips.

Table 8A: Monthly Average and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, First Quarter, 1980 and 1979[1]

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (millions)		Percent of U.S. Adults	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
Total population	150.9	150.3	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	21.1	42.1	14	28
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	7.1	16.4	5	11
Other pleasure	7.1	12.6	5	8
Business/convention	4.5	7.2	3	5
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	16.2	30.8	11	20
Air	4.3	8.1	3	5
Vacation trip	10.7	15.0	7	10
Weekend trip	10.8	20.9	7	14

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Estimates of the monthly average number and percent of adults traveling during the first three months of 1980 and 1979 are not strictly comparable because of difference in the survey methodology. The 1980 NTS collected data for the first quarter through three monthly waves, while the 1979 NTS employed only two waves to cover the same three month period.

Table 8B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, First Quarter, 1980 and 1979

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1980	Trips (millions) 1979	Person-trips (millions) 1980	Person-trips (millions) 1979
All trips	69.9	98.3	126.0	198.7
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	21.6	35.7	42.3	75.9
Other pleasure	22.5	24.8	43.5	58.3
Business/convention	17.4	22.7	23.4	31.3
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rv	48.0	72.8	93.6	160.9
Air	17.7	17.9	25.5	26.4
Vacation trip[1]	34.2	32.1	68.4	72.0
Weekend trip	34.8	50.1	68.1	111.6

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Not all respondents in the January/February, 1979 Survey were asked if trips reported were vacation trips. It is likely that vacation trips and person-trips were undercounted in that Survey.

Table 8C: Percent Distribution of Total Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1980 and 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
200-299 miles	24%	23%	25%	22%
300-399 miles	17	19	19	22
400-599 miles	15	18	15	19
600-999 miles	15	13	14	13
1,000-1,999 miles	14	11	14	9
2,000 miles or more	9	13	8	12
Outside U.S.	6	2	6	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center
Base: First Quarter, 1980 - 69.9 million trips, 126.0 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1979 - 98.3 million trips, 198.7 million person-trips.

Table 8D: Percent Distribution of Total Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, First Quarter, 1980 and 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
No nights	8%	13%	9%	10%
One night	16	15	15	15
2 to 3 nights	39	40	40	41
4 to 9 nights	25	23	26	25
10 nights or more	12	9	10	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center
Base: First Quarter, 1980 - 69.9 million trips, 126.0 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1979 - 98.3 million trips, 198.7 million person-trips.

Table 8E: Percent Distribution of Total Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1980 and 1979.

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
Home of friends/relatives	42%	45%	43%	47%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	42	39	41	34
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	6	2	6	2
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	2	3	2
Camper, rv, tent	2	3	2	7
Other	2	2	1	1
No nights	8	13	9	10

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center
Base: First Quarter, 1980 - 69.9 million trips, 126.0 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1979 - 98.3 million trips, 198.7 million person-trips.

Table 8F: Percent Distribution of Total Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, First Quarter, 1980 and 1979

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
Visit friends/relatives	31%	36%	34	38%
Other pleasure	32	25	34	30
Business/convention	25	23	19	16
Other	11	16	12	17
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center
Base: First Quarter, 1980 - 69.9 million trips, 126.0 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1979 - 98.3 million trips, 198.7 million person-trips.

Table 8G: Percent Distribution of Total Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, First Quarter, 1980 and 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
Auto/truck/rv	70%	76%	75%	82%
Airplane	25	19	20	14
Bus	5	2	4	1
Train	1	*	1	*
Other	1	1	*	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1980 - 69.9 million trips, 126.0 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1979 - 98.3 million trips, 198.7 million person-trips.

Table 8H: Percent Distribution of Total Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, First Quarter, 1980 and 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
Weekend trip	50%	51%	54%	56%
Not a weekend trip	50	49	45	44
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center
Base: First Quarter, 1980 - 69.9 million trips, 126.0 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1979 - 98.3 million trips, 198.7 million person-trips.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of approximately 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, utilizes its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the Survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into sixteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight United States Travel Regions (See Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each Travel Region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the Travel Regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a Travel Region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each Travel Region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil divisions (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.).

A total of 250 sampling units is chosen overall. This actually consists of five separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these five matched samples is itself a national probability sample. This use of five matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of the sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 250 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the

United States has a chance of selection just proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers is selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and unlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are oversampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within a household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

Each month, 1,000 telephone interviews are conducted using the sampling procedures and respondent selection approach described above. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Selected questions asked of respondents each month are described in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip, what is the name of the destination or the farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Area. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the family for the "last 12 months." This includes income from all sources such as wages and salaries, net income from own business or farm, social security, pensions, dividends, interest, rent and other money income.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska (as a destination), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of one million population or more (Large SMSA), (2) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of less than one million population (Small SMSA) and (3) Not in an SMSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as SMSA's by the Bureau of the Census as of January 1, 1978. The classification of an SMSA by population size is based on 1976 population estimates derived from the Bureau of the Census.

George Washington Country. The geographic area of the U.S comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The Survey gathered data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) Self-contained recreational vehicle (Live-in trailer), (4) Airplane, (5) Bus, (6) Train, (7) Ship or boat, and (8) Other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into Auto/Truck/RV, Airplane, Bus, Train and Other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) Visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) Business, (4) Outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping, (5) Entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) Personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding) and (7) Other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" has been grouped together under "Other pleasure," and "Pleasure" travel includes "Visit friends and relatives" and "Other pleasure."

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

SES Score. The SES Score represents a respondent's socio-economic status based on data on family income, the education and occupation of the respondent and, where applicable, the education and occupation of the respondent's spouse. Household possession of credit cards is also incorporated as an indicator of social-economic status. The SES Score ranges from "0," representing the lowest SES Score, to "9," representing the highest.

SMSA. See "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area."

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except in New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorem. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the age and number of family members who went on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, formerly Discover America Travel Organizations (DATO), and the United States Travel Service (USTS), with two exceptions. In this report, Hawaii is placed with the Far West as a destination and Alaska is not in the Far West as an origin region. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in the Glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operating crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this Survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distances in this report are reported in terms of round-trip miles. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way straight-line miles from origin to destination. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Type of Lodging. Information was gathered on seven types of lodging categories: (1) Homes of friends and relatives, (2) Hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) Rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) Owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) Campers, trailers, recreational vehicles and tents, (6) Enroute, for example nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) Other. The "Other" category published in this report includes "enroute" and "other."

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends and Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip is classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS, FIRST QUARTER, 1980

Number of Telephone Numbers Selected	15,000
Number of Telephone Calls Completed	5,008
Number of Interviews Completed	3,006
Number of Respondents Reporting One or More Qualifying Trips	492
Total Number of Qualifying Trips	671

APPENDIX D
SAMPLING ERROR, FIRST QUARTER, 1980

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g. trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of the actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is contructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probablitlity sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of five matched samples were utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence interval for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	4%	±6% **
Eastern Gateway	4	±2 **
George Washington Country	8	±2 *
The South	24	±1
Great Lakes Country	12	±4 *
Mountain West	5	±2 *
Frontier West	18	±6
Far West and Hawaii	18	±7
Outside U.S.	6	±3 *

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* Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

** Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200 - 299 miles	24%	±7%
300 - 399 miles	17	±4
400 - 599 miles	15	±4
600 - 999 miles	15	±4
1,000 - 1,999 miles	14	±7 *
2,000 miles or more	9	±3 *
Outside U.S.	6	±3 *
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	8	±3 *
One night	16	±2
2 - 3 nights	39	±8
4 - 9 nights	25	±4
10 nights or more	12	±2 *
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	15	±1
$10,000 - $19,999	23	±2
$20,000 - $29,999	23	±2
$30,000 or more	30	±2
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends, relatives	42	±5
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	42	±4
Rented cabin, condo, or vacation home	6	±4 *
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	2	±1 **
No nights	8	±3 *
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	3	±5 **
Eastern Gateway	10	±2 *
George Washington Country	10	±4 *
The South	18	±3
Great Lakes Country	16	±3
Mountain West	5	±5 *
Frontier West	20	±5
Far West	18	±5

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends and relatives	31%	±5%
Other pleasure	32	±9
Business/convention	25	±9
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/rv	70	±7
Air	25	±5
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	49	±9
Not vacation	50	±9
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	50	±3
Not weekend	50	±4